



*Petrie Landscape
Nurseries*



Roses ★ Evergreens ★ Shrubs

Fruit Stocks ★ Vines ★ Trees

MEMBER
IDAHO ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN



Plant America!

1830 N. Cole Ave. Boise, Idaho
Phone 2-2401

LANDSCAPE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

We are prepared to design your grounds, furnish the material and do the construction. You can do it all at once or you can do a bit at a time as you can afford it.

THE PETRIE LANDSCAPE NURSERIES AND WHAT IT CAN DO FOR YOU

We feel that we are able to give you the maximum in the development of your home grounds.

We can give you:

1—Technical training in Landscape Architecture, soils, irrigation and drainage and other needed subjects that must be used in the study of planting problems.

2—Thirty-three years in design and planting experience locally;

Over forty years experience in the planning of home and industrial grounds, parks and cemeteries.

3—The most complete line of ornamental nursery stock for the home makers and gardeners of the Boise valley.

With this training and experience we can offer you unequalled service in this area. We have competent planting crews to do your planting jobs quickly and well. If you wish to see what our stocks are like, just drop in. We will be glad to show you around. If you hit in the midst of the seasonal rushes we may not do so well as we would like but we will do our best.

The nurseries are located just off U.S. Highway 30 west of Boise. We are a couple hundred yards north of the highway, just behind Blue Bell Tourist Court. If coming to town on Highway 20 you turn south and climb to the bench just west of Bradley field. We are due south about a mile and a half.

Remember IT IS NOT A HOME TILL IT IS PLANTED. We can give you plantings that fit both your grounds and your pocketbook. Any assistance we can give will be given gladly.

Write or call us.

PETRIE LANDSCAPE NURSERIES
BOISE, IDAHO

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For anniversary presents we recommend our

GIFT CERTIFICATES — any amount

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COMMON NAMES INDEX

	Pages
ABELIA	20
ALMOND FLW.	20
ANDROMEDA	32
ARBORVITAE	9
ARONIA	20
ASH	14
ASTER	51
ASTILBE	61
ARCTIC WILLOW	34
AUCUBA	20
AZALEA	21
BARBERRY	21
BEAUTY BUSH	29
BEECH	14
BIRCH	12
BLUE MIST	23
BLEEDING HEART	61
BOXWOOD	23
BRIDAL WREATH	33
BUFFALO BERRY	34
BUTTERFLY BUSH	22
CATALPA	13
CEDAR	2
CHERRIES FLWG.	18
CHRYSANTHEMUMS	60
CLEMATIS	39
COTONEASTER	24
CRAB FLW.	16
CYPRESS	2
DAYLILIES	52
DAPHNE	25
DEUTZIA	25
DOGWOOD	13-23
EUONYMUS	26-39
FILBERT	24
FIRETHORN	33
FORSYTHIA	27
FRUITS and BERRIES	40
GOLDEN CHAIN	29
HACKBERRY	13
HAWTHORNE	13
HORSE CHESTNUT	12
HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY	37
HOLLY	28
HONEY LOCUST	15
HONEYSUCKLE	30-40
HYPERICUM	28
HYDRANGEA	27
IRIS	54
IVY	39
JASMINE	39
JUNIPER	3
KERRIA	29

Prices subject to change without notice

COMMON NAMES INDEX—Continued

	Pages
LAUREL	32
LILAC	35
LINDEN	19
LOCUST	18
MAGNOLIA	30
MAPLE	11
MOCK ORANGE	31
MORaine LOCUST	15
MOUNTAIN ASH	18
MOUNTAIN LAUREL	29
NINEBARK	32
OAK	18
OREGON GRAPE	31
PERENNIALS	62
PEACH FLW.	18
PEARL BUSH	26
PEAT MOSS	63
PEONY	58
PHLOX	51
PINE	7
PLUM FWG.	33
POPLAR	17
PRIVET	29
QUINCE FLW.	23
RED BUD	13
RED CEDAR	6
RHODODENDRON	33
ROSES	43
RUSSIAN OLIVE	14
SILVER LACE VINE	39
SARCOCOCEA	34
SKIMMIA	34
SMOKE TREE	24
SNOW BALL	36
SPIREA	34
SPRUCE	6
SPURGE	32
SPRAYS	63
SUPPLIES	63
SUMAC	33
SWEET GUM	16
SYCAMORE	17
TAMARIX	36
TRUMPET VINE	38
TULIP TREE	16
VIBURNUM	39
VINES	38
WALNUTS	15
WEIGELIA	38
WHITE FRINGE	23
WILLOW	19-34
WISTERIA	39
YEW	8

NOTES

EVERGREENS FOR ALL PURPOSES

In the not too distant past the word evergreen meant only tall growing pine, spruce and fir. Many people today only think of these types when the word evergreen is mentioned. However, we now have many forms that stay relatively small; we need more of them to be sure, with the modern ranch type house, but even so we have many that will not grow too terribly big. Evergreens have become the most popular type of shrub.

Evergreens are usually considered to be hard to handle from the viewpoint of the ultimate consumer. This too is incorrect. If they have been properly handled in the nursery before the final purchaser gets them they are no harder to grow than any other plant. In our experience the losses in transplanting are less than those with deciduous stock that is handled bare root. To grow successfully when moved an evergreen must be properly trained. This takes much time and painstaking labor. At first glance there is no difference between an individual plant that has been well grown and one that has been grown poorly. However, the well grown one has been frequently transplanted and sheared seasonally before it is ready for market. As a result of this care most evergreens are from six to ten years of age when they are of commercial size. When carefully dug, a plant of this sort has a solid ball of earth loaded with fibrous roots. It is wrapped securely with burlap so that there is no cracking or breaking of the ball. Such plants moved to your garden without breakage and well soaked in are almost 100% sure to grow.

As outlined above growing evergreens is a slow process. These years of feeding, shearing, spraying and transplanting result in plants that are lovely to look at and that are full of vitality. It also explains why some evergreens cost more than others. The ultimate cost to the consumer is not the original cost of the plants purchased but that one based on the percentage of plants that grow. It may be that the original cost is the final one. It sometimes is many times the original cost as the result of the death of most of the stock. Well grown stock is always the least expensive in the end.

We list over 100 varieties that are quite distinct and of value in our locality. They are listed under their botanical names and their common one as given in Standardized Plant Names. Usually the ultimate height is given though this will vary with soils and climatic conditions.

ABIES — THE FIRS

We have grown and discarded a good many species in the past thirty odd years. The following seem best adapted to our conditions.

ABIES CONCOLOR—White or silver fir may reach 120 ft. in time. It is a gray barked graceful evergreen with silvery foliage that can stand heat and drought better than any other fir. 18-24 in. \$5.00; 2-3 ft. \$6.00

CHAMAECYPARIS — FALSE CYPRESS

CHAMAECYPARIS-LAWSONIANA GLAUCA — Pyramidal Blue Cypress.

12-15 in. \$2.50

CHAMAECYPARIS lawsonia ellwoodi (5) ELWOOD CYPRESS —A moderate grower of columnar habit. Foliage silvery blue, fine and lacy. Grafted plants have proven to be more vigorous and disease resistant.

Gal \$2.00; 12-18 in. \$5.50; 18-24 in. \$6.00

CHAMAECYPARIS lawsoniana minima (5) DWARF LAWSON CYPRESS—Extremely dwarf and compact with dark green plumose foliage.

Gal. \$3.00; 9-12 in. \$4.50; 12-15 in. \$6.00

SQUARROSA CYANO-VIRIDIS (4) BLUE GREEN MOSS CYPRESS—A very showy plant with soft finely textured blue-green-gray foliage. Grows fast, compact, and is hardy.

Gal. \$2.00; 12-18 in. \$5.50; 18-24 in. \$6.00

CEDRUS ATLANTICA GLAUCA — Blue Atlas Cedar. Large growing pyramidal tree with sparkling silvery blue foliage.

18-24 in. \$4.00; 24-30 in. \$4.50

CEDRUS LIBANI—Cedar of Lebanon—A picturesque tree of scriptural interest. Needles are a blue-green and are quite stiff. Growth is pyramidal and rigid.

18-24 in. \$4.00; 24-30 in. \$4.50

CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA—Arizona Cypress is one of the distinctive evergreens of western north America. It is of bluish green foliage giving rise to a good looking good sized tree that is well filled out.

18-24 in. \$3.50; 24-30 in. \$7.50

JUNIPERUS — THE JUNIPERS

The junipers, savins and red cedars make up a group of evergreens of the greatest hardiness and adaptability. They are largely used in landscape developments because species and varieties can be obtained that will fill almost any requirements of soil or site. Some of them make small trees, others a shrub-like, while still others are prostrate forms covering a considerable area. All are among the most feathery and graceful of the evergreens. They need for the most part free exposure to the sun and air. For south Idaho conditions they are tops.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS—Chinese juniper may, on occasion reach a height of sixty feet. It is a very variable species that has given rise to many garden forms. The needles are sharp pointed, gray green in color, changing to bronzy red in winter. The berries are globular and brownish violet.

2-3 ft. \$8.50; 3-4 ft. \$10.75; 4-5 ft. \$13.50; 6-7 ft. \$16.00

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS ALBO-VARIEGATA — This is a dwarfed and more compact form. Some of the branchlets are tipped with white giving just a slight but striking color break in a planting. 3-4 ft. \$10.75; 4-5 ft. \$13.50

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS COLUMNARIS—Pyramidal Chinese juniper is like the type form except that it is a much narrower grower.

18-24 in. \$4.00; 24-30 in. \$5.00; 30-36 in. \$6.00

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS FEMINA—Reeves or Sylvester juniper is an irregular shrubby form of Chinese that may get as much as twenty feet after many years. It may develop several leaders and has two types of foliage. The leaves are a soft green with a touch of gray. Twenty year old plants with us are now about eight feet.

18-24 in. \$5.00; 24-30 in. \$6.00; 3-4 ft. \$10.75; 4-5 ft. \$13.54

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS KETELEERI—Keteleer juniper is a nice unchanging dark green with whip cord foliage and without any sharp needles. It requires considerable shearing while young but will withstand all manner of heat, even against the south side of an unshaded white stucco with the air circulation cut off.

24-30 in. \$6.00 30-36 in. \$8.50; 3-4 ft. \$10.75;
4-5 ft. \$13.50; 6-7 ft. \$23.50

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA—Pfitzer juniper is a shrubby form with an eventual height of 6 or 8 feet and a spread of ten or more. It is a semi-prostrate with feathery bluish foliage. It is adaptable to any conditions, even to considerable shade.

15-18 in. \$5.50 18-24 in. \$6.50;
24-30 in. \$7.50; 30-36 in. \$8.50

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA AUREA — Hill's Golden Pfitzer came out in 1937. Its foliage is a clear canary yellow at the tips of the new growth. A few of the stems are yellow. It loses some of its brilliance in the late summer as the new growth hardens up but comes out brilliantly in the spring with the new seasons growth.

30-36 in. \$8.50; 3-4 ft. \$10.75; 5-6 \$16.00

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA COMPACT — This is a dwarfer and more compact form of Pfitzer.

15-18 in. \$5.75; 18-24 in. \$6.75; 24-30 in. \$7.50;
30-36 in. \$8.50

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA NANA — This is a dwarf form that is very shrubby. An old one with us is not over 30 in. high. We can see no particular difference between this and Armstrong Pfitzer and we have

15-18 in. \$5.75

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA BLUE—Blue Pfitzer looks just like the original form except for color. It is a good blue.

15-18 in. \$5.50; 18-24 in. \$6.50;
24-30 in. \$7.50; 30-36 in. \$8.50

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PARKI—Parki juniper is somewhat like tamarisk leaved juniper. It is quite new, bluish in color.

18-24 in. \$6.00; 24-30 in. \$8.50; 30-36 in. \$10.00

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PROCUMBENS—This is a prostrate Japanese form with a spread up to eight feet. It has creeping stems and sharply pointed bluish green leaves. Final height about a foot. The spread can easily be controlled by pruning.

15-18 in. \$5.75; 18-24 in. \$6.75; 24-30 in. \$7.75

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PROCUMBENS NANA — A dwarf more compact form of the above.

15-18 in. \$5.75; 18-24 in. \$6.75

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PROCUMBENS—San Jose juniper is another sage green sport of procumbens with two types of foliage but no variegation. New with us but highly recommended as a prostrate juniper.

1 gal. \$1.98; 15-18 in. \$5.75; 18-24 in. \$6.75

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS SARGENTI—Sargent juniper is a handsome form valuable as a ground cover forming dense mats with creeping stems and ascending branchlets.

15-18 in. \$5.75; 18-24 in. \$6.75

J. CHINENSIS ARMSTRONGI—Armstrong Juniper is an outstanding semi-erect conifer with a symmetrical birdnest-like habit of growth. Foliage brighter green than Pfitzer.

1 Gal. \$1.50; 18-24 in. \$6.75; 24-30 in. \$7.75

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS TORULOSA—Twisted juniper is a semi-dwarf picturesque plant with densely crowded tufted twisted branches which give the appearance of artificial training. Sun or half shade. We have had plants about ten years of age reaching three feet.

15-18 in. \$5.75; 18-24 in. \$6.75; 24-30 in. \$7.75 3-4 ft. \$10.75

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA VASE SHAPED — This is a rather more upright form of the common juniper giving a bushy vase shaped form when mature.

18-24 in. \$5.00; 24-30 in. \$6.00; 30-36 in. \$8.50

JUNIPERUS EXCELSA STRICTA—Spiny Greek juniper is a very close growing compact form with a spread of about one half its height. Gray green in color and striking in appearance. One of the loveliest junipers when young but becoming scraggly with age.

24-30 in. \$5.00; 30-36 in. \$6.00; 3-4 ft. \$8.00

JUNIPERUS GLAUCA HETZI—Hetz juniper is a spreading type evergreen that is something like Pfitzer but more open and grows faster and larger. It is of a decidedly bluish cast.

18-24 in. \$6.50; 24-30 in. \$7.50; 30-36 in. \$8.50; 3-4 ft. \$10.75

JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS PLUMOSA—Andorra juniper is a trailer with gray green foliage in summer and bronzy purple in winter.

18-24 in. \$6.75; 24-30 in. \$7.50

JUNIPERUS OCCIDENTALIS—Western or Sierra juniper is a native of the west from Idaho to southern California but occurs mostly in the high Sierras. It makes a shrub like plant often with multiple trunks. It is very striking with its blue foliage with a bloomy dusting in late winter and early spring. Eventual height about fifteen feet.

5-6 ft. \$16.00

JUNIPERUS SABINA—Savin juniper seldom exceeds four feet in height. It is a dark gree nfoliated, many branched plant with silvery blue berries. It does not spread a great deal and makes lovely foundation material in sun or light shade. Liable to attack by red spider or juniper scale but they are readily controlled.

18-24 in. \$6.50; 24-30 in. \$7.50; 30-36 in. \$8.50

JUNIPERUS CONFERTA SHORE JUNIPER — Prostrate and spreading, the attractive light-green foliage is unaffected by sun or wind. It hugs the ground with arching branchlets. Very desirable.

Gal \$1.50

JUNIPERUS SABINA HORIZONTAL #3—Russian Savin juniper. Same as above, but more horizontal in growth.

30-36 in. \$8.50; 3-4 ft. \$10.75

JUNIPERUS SABINA TAMARISICIFOLIA—Tamarisk leaved juniper is a savin which gets a spread of four or five feet and may get three feet tall but which is easily kept in bounds if it gets too large. Foliage is a good dark green, sometimes with a grayish cast. One of the most delightful of the prostrate junipers.

15-18 in. \$5.75; 18-24 in. \$6.75;
24-30 in. \$7.75; 30-36 in. \$8.75

JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM—Rocky mountain or western red cedar is also a very variable species. There are almost innumerable forms that have been propagated by grafting from exceptional specimens found in the wild. The form itself is usually a single stemmed plant, narrow, compact and symmetrical with bluish foliage and silvery berries.

3-4 ft. \$10.75; 4-5 ft. \$13.50; 5-6 ft. \$16.00

JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM CHANDLER is an upright growing open type with silvery blue green leaves.

2-3 ft. \$8.50; 3-4 ft. \$10.75; 4-5 ft. \$13.50

JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM DECUMBENS—This one has shining silver green foliage. Each year the new branches, while soft, grow downward and as the season goes on, they stiffen and turn directly upward. As the tree develops, it becomes a mass of well clothed horizontal branches with their tips perpendicular to the leader. The distinguishing characteristics do not show until the plant is about six feet.

8-10 ft. \$35.00

JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM EMERALD GREEN has a good green color as compared with the usual bluish tone.

3-4 ft. \$10.75; 4-5 ft. \$13.50; 5-6 ft. \$16.00

JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM HILBORN GLOBE is a very compact dwarf with lovely bluish foliage. The largest plant that we have seen was about five feet tall well filled out and three feet thru.

2-3 ft. \$7.50; 3-4 ft. \$8.50

JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM NATURAL GLOBE is a compact rather round growing juniper that is silvery blue in color.

2-3 ft. \$7.50; 3-4 ft. \$8.50

JUNIPEROUS SCOPULORUM PATHFINDER—This is in many ways the most striking of the lot with bright shining silver blue foliage. It is upright in habit, full at the base and the limbs curve upward. Needs shearing to fill out.

2-3 ft. \$8.50; 3-4 ft. \$10.75

JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM WELCH is an exceptionally satisfactory form that makes a narrow compact tree without shearing.

24-30 in. \$5.50; 30-36 in. \$8.50; 3-4 ft. \$10.75

JUNIPERUS SQUAMATA MEYERI known as Meyer Single Seed or Fish Tail juniper. This is a rather dwarf silvery blue heavy foliated irregular grower that is striking both in form and color. Tones of green, white and pinkish red appear in the new growth. It is better in slight shade. In full sun it is apt to burns.

18-24 in. \$6.50; 24-30 in. \$7.50

JUNIPERUS VIRGINALIS—The Hillbush juniper is one of the newer introductions. It is a deep green shrubby juniper with something of the habit of a savin but with a stiffer growth. It is a strong rapid grower and can be sheared if desired. Rather prone to red spider attack.

24-30 in. \$7.50; 30-36 in. \$8.50

THE REDCEDARS

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA—The eastern redcedar is an exceptionally variable juniper. The many garden forms are propagated vegetatively as they do not come true from seed. The typical seedling form is a rather narrow grower with dense grayish green foliage in summer, turning pinkish or brown or purple bronze in winter. It thrives in sandy or gravelly soil but will grow anywhere if there is light, air circulation and good drainage.

3-4 ft. \$10.75; 4-5 ft. \$13.50; 5-6 ft. \$16.00

6-7 ft. \$23.50; 8-10 ft. \$30.00

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA CANNAERTI—Cannaert juniper has deep rich unchanging green foliage interspersed with small blue berries. It grows in tufts of varied length which gives the slender pyramidal form a naturally irregular and rugged style. If not sheared it becomes, over a period of years, a very open and picturesque tree.

18-24 in. \$4.75; 24-30 in. \$6.00; 30-36 in. \$8.50

3-4 ft. \$10.75; 4-5 ft. \$13.50

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA CANNAERT PLUMOSA is a dwarfer and more compact form of the above.

24-30 in. \$6.50 30-36 in. \$8.50

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA CUPRESSIFOLIA—This is the Hillspire juniper. It is a shapely upright pyramid of attractive green foliage. The cypress like growth can easily be sheared to a narrow shape. It has attracted much attention in the nursery.

18-24 in. \$4.75; 24-30 in. \$6.00; 30-36 in. \$8.50

3-4 ft. \$10.75; 4-5 ft. \$13.50

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA HILLI—Hill's dundee juniper is a compact pyramidal redcedar of gray green in summer and deep plum purple after frost. Like all cedars, careful pruning will keep down the size.

24-30 in. \$6.00; 30-36 in. \$8.50; 3-4 ft. \$10.75

4-5 ft. \$13.50; 5-6 ft. \$16.00; 6-7 ft. \$23.50

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA PYRAMIDALIS—Hill's pyramidal redcedar is an extremely narrow grower that is easily kept in bounds.

24-30 in. \$6.00; 30-36 in. \$8.50; 3-4 ft. \$10.75

PICEA — THE SPRUCES

PICEA ABIES (EXCELSA) Norway spruce is the most rapid growing of the spruces. Dark green foliage and brown cones. 15-18 in. \$3.50; 18-24 in. \$4.00; 24-30 in. \$5.00;

30-36 in. \$6.00; 3-4 ft. \$8.00

PICEA GLAUCA (ALBA) White spruce is an ornamental species of dense habit when young. The foliage is rather bluish green. It endures heat and drought.

30-36 in. \$6.00; 3-4 ft. \$8.00

PICEA GLAUCA CONICA—Dwarf white spruce is a relatively rare, very dwarf form of tight foliage and habit that grows to a height of probably three or four feet or there about.

9-12 in. \$4.00; 15-18 in. \$5.00; 18-24 in. \$6.50

PICEA PUNGENS—Colorado spruce is a handsome symmetrical tree with foliage ranging from green to silvery blue. A very popular tree and the best spruce for dry climates.

18-24 in. \$4.00; 24-30 in. \$5.00;

30-36 in. \$6.00; 3-4 ft. \$8.00; 4-5 ft. \$10.00

We also have a number of larger sized trees ranging from five to fourteen or more feet. The price is dependent on the size, color and symmetry.

DWARF VARIETIES

PICEA EXCELSA MAXWELLI (Maxwell Spruce)—Twenty year old trees are exceedingly dense, rounded specimens about 18 inches high and three feet across true dwarfs, picturesque and beautiful. Hardy. Unusual.

9-12 in. \$3.00; 12-15 in. \$3.75; 5 gal. \$6.50

PICEA EXCELSA NIDIFORMIS (Nest Spruce)—A dwarf conifer with exceedingly compact dark green foliage. Very slow growing. In shape it is a flattened globe. Trees 20 to 30 years old will have a height of 2 to 3 feet and a spread of 4 to 5 feet. One of the finest of the dwarfs.

9-12 in. \$3.00; 5 gal. \$6.50

PICEA EXCELSA PYGMAEA (Pygmy Spruce)—Exceedingly dense, dark green, dwarf conifer. A broadly rounded cone, 20 year old trees are 2 feet high and 3 feet across. Truly a gem. Very hardy. Rare.

9-12 in. \$3.00; 12-15 in. \$3.75; 5 gal. \$6.50

PICEA EXCELSA PUMILA-NIGRA — Dwarf and dense, depressed globose form with red brown thick and stiff branches, and thin leaves tapering to a blunt point. Dark green in color.

9-12 in. \$3.00; 12-15 in. \$3.75; 5 gal. \$6.50

PINUS — THE PINES

PINUS ARISTATA — Bristlecone pine. A very slow growing, long lived pine with short, stout branches and symmetrical, narrow crown. Has that mature, pine tree look right from the start.

18-24 in. \$6.00; 24-30 in \$7.50

PINUS DENSIFLORA—Japanese red pine with horizontal branches forming an irregular, rather broad head.

3-4 ft. \$8.00; 4-5 ft. \$10.00 6-8 ft. \$22.50

PINUS MUGHO—Swiss mountain pine is usually a handsome low shrub with many ascending branches covered with bright green foliage. By judicious pruning most of them can be kept small.

12-15 in. \$4.75; 15-18 in. \$5.50; 18-24 in. \$6.50;

24-30 in. \$7.50; 30-36 in. \$10.00

PINUS NIGRA—Austrian or Black pine is a vigorous one with shapely head and stout spreading branches and long green needles.

18-24 in. \$4.75; 24-30 in. \$6.50; 3-4 ft. \$8.50;

4-5 ft. \$12.50; 5-6 ft. \$15.50; 6-8 ft. \$23.50; 8-10 ft. \$39.00

PINUS PONDEROSA SCOPULORUM—Rock Mountain ponderosa pine is a yellow barked native tree with dark green foliage which turns brownish yellow in winter. A strong grower when well established.

8-10 ft. \$30.00; 10-12 ft. \$35.00

PINUS SYLVESTRIS—Scotch pine is the most rapid grower. It is close and compact when young but becomes irregular and picturesque when older. The needles are short and light green.

4-5 ft. \$12.50; 5-6 ft. \$15.50; 6-8 ft. \$23.50; 8-10 ft. \$39.00

PINUS THUNBERGI. Japanese Black Pine (4)—Picturesque pine with broad pyramidal type of growth. Showy blackish gray bark and sharp bright green needles.

18-24 in. \$4.75; 24-30 in. \$6.50; 3-4 ft. \$8.50;

4-5 ft. \$12.00

PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASI—Douglas fir makes a tree of immense size yet with graceful habit and lovely green or bluish green needles.

15-18 in. \$3.00; 18-24 in. \$4.00;
24-30 in. \$5.00; 30-36 in. \$6.00

TAXUS — THE YEWS

Yews are slow growing deep green foliaged evergreens with lovely soft pulpy berries that hold their red color throughout the winter. They stand pruning well and are ideal for foundations where small size for a long period of time is desirable. They will grow in partial shade, almost full sun and sometimes in the sun.

TAXUS BACCATA PROCUMBENS English Yew—A low spreading bush with rounded top and enlongated pendulous branches in compact layres. Leaves light green.

9-12 in. \$1.50; 12-15 in. \$5.75; 15-18 in. \$7.25

TAXUS BACCATA REPANDENS English Yew—A low almost prostrate form, with long and wide spreading branches and dark bluish green, rather narrow and long leaves.

9-12 in. \$1.50; 12-15 in. \$5.75; 15-18 in. \$7.25

TAXUS CUSPIDATA — Japanese Yew is semi-spreading, growing about as high as wide. Old plants set out in the early 1900's are now about ten feet high. They will take pretty dense shade or full sun tho the color is much better in shade. It is then a deep lustrous green.

12-15 in. \$5.00; 15-18 in. \$6.50; 18-24 in. \$8.50
24-30 in. \$10.00; 30-36 in. \$11.50; 3-4 ft. \$14.50

TAXUS CUSPIDATA NANA—is a dwarf form of the above.

9-12 in. \$4.00; 12-15 in. \$6.50; 15-18 in. \$7.25

TAXUS CUSPIDATA NANA PETRIEI—Very Dwarf, compact spreader. Good for planters.

12-15 in. \$6.50; 15-18 in. \$7.25

TAXUS CUSPIDATA NANA HILLI—Hill's pyramidal dwarf yew is a narrow growing pyramidal dense rich needled form.

12-15 in. \$7.00; 15-18 in. \$8.00; 18-24 in. \$9.50;
24-30 in. \$10.75

TAXUS MEDIA ANDERSON—Anderson Yew is a wide vase formed hybrid. It is excellent for specimens and hedges and produces berries in abundance.

9-12 in. \$4.00 12-15 in. \$4.50; 15-18 in. \$6.00;
18-24 in. \$9.25; 24-30 in. \$10.00

TAXUS MEDIA BROWNI—Brown Yew is a form of very dense habit and conical outline. Foliage dark green.

12-15 in. \$5.00; 15-18 in. \$6.00; 18-24 in. \$9.25;
24-30 in. \$10.00; 30-36 in. \$12.00

TAXUS MEDIA HATFIELD—Hatfield yew resembles Hicks to some extent. It has several upright stems with the top somewhat broader than the base of the plant. The foliage is rich and heavy.

9-12 in. \$4.00; 12-15 in. \$5.00; 15-18 in. \$6.00;
18-24 in. \$7.00; 24-30 in. \$8.50; 30-36 in. \$10.00
36-42 in. \$12.50; 42-48 in. \$15.00

TAXUS MEDIA HICKSI—Hicks yew is a distant columnar form with upright branches and dark green foliage. It is a good substitute for Irish Yew.

9-12 in. \$4.00; 12-15 in. \$5.00; 15-18 in. \$6.00;
18-24 in. \$7.00; 24-30 in. \$8.50; 30-36 in. \$10.00;

TAXUS MEDIA KELSEY—Kelsey yew is an upright rather slow grower with thick dense leaves. It was chosen for its berry bearing habit. Even small plants have masses of scarlet fruits.

9-12 in. \$4.00; 12-15 in. \$5.00; 15-18 in. \$6.00;
18-24 in. \$7.00; 24-30 in. \$8.50; 30-36 in. \$10.00

THUYA — THE ARBORVITAE

The flat lacy foliage of the arborvitae is familiar to everyone. We have large numbers of the many forms of two species, the American and the Oriental. The American is native to North America from Nova Scotia to Minnesota and likes cool climates with relatively high humidity and moist soils. The Oriental is a native of eastern Asia and is able to stand more heat and drought.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS—Pyramidal American Arborvitae is greatly used for narrow effects in foundation plantings and other groupings. It is a dark green column that can be kept in shape by shearing.

1 Gal. \$2.00; 30-36 in. \$6.00; 3-4 ft. \$7.50;
4-5 ft. \$8.50; 5-6 ft. \$10.00

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS NIGRA—This is an extremely dark green form of the ordinary American arborvitae.

18-24 in. \$4.00; 24-30 in. \$5.00
30-36 in. \$6.00; 3-4 ft. \$7.50

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS WOODWARDI—This is a dark green well rounded globular form that holds its shape without shearing.

15-18 in. \$4.50; 18-24 in. \$6.00; 24-30 in. \$7.50

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS—Little Gem—Compact, bushy—Extremely Dwarf.

2 Gal. \$4.50

THUYA ORIENTALIS is the type of the species. The plants are grown from seed so vary considerably. They are deep green in summer, brownish in winter. They are valuable largely for hedges as they are to varieable to match well.

30-36 in. \$5.00; 3-4 ft. \$6.00; 4-5 ft. \$7.00

THUYA ORIENTALIS BAKER is a popular pyramidal form. It is a compact grower with light green foliage.

18-24 in. \$4.00; 24-30 in. \$4.50; 30-36 in. \$5.00;
3-4 ft. \$7.00; 4-5 ft. \$8.50; 8-10 ft. \$20.00

THUYA ORIENTALIS AUREA NANA—Berckman's arborvitae is a very slow growing evergreen with golden tints in the new growth in the sun. One of the best of the dwarfer oriental types.

9-12 in. \$2.50; 12-15 in. \$3.50; 15-18 in. \$4.00
18-24 in. \$5.00; 24-30 in. \$6.00; 30-36 in. \$7.50

THUYA ORIENTALIS AUREA GLOBOSA—Globe Berckman is similar to the above but is rounder and more dwarf. It is not supposed to grow more than four feet.

15-18 in. \$4.00; 18-24 in. \$5.00; 24-30 in. \$6.00

THUYA ORIENTALIS BONITA is a dwarf form about like Berckman in shape but green in color and getting about four feet.

18-24 in. \$5.00; 24-30 in. \$6.00;
30-36 in. \$7.50; 3-4 ft. \$8.50

THUYA ORIENTALIS BONITA UPRIGHT is like the above but a bit narrower.

18-24 in. \$5.00 24-30 in. \$6.50;
30-36 in. \$7.50; 3-4 ft. \$8.50

THUYA ORIENTALIS COMPACTA—Siebold arborvitae is a nice foliated broadly compact form with typical light green leaves. It grows slowly but gets to be good size with plenty of spread.

18-24 in. \$5.00; 24-30 in. \$6.50; 30-36 in. \$7.50;
3-4 ft. \$8.50; 4-5 ft. \$10.00

THUYA ORIENTALIS GLOBOSA—This is a round formed oriental something like Woodward among the Americans but a larger grower.

15-18 in. \$4.50; 18-24 in. \$6.00

THUYA ORIENTALIS HOWARD'S BLUE CONE is a good blue color in summer on a rather dwarf growing plant of tight compact form.

18-24 in. \$4.00; 24-30 in. \$5.00
30-36 in. \$6.50; 3-4 ft. \$8.50; 4-5 ft. \$10.00

THUYA ORIENTALIS ROSEDALE—This has foliage more like that of a juniper. It is entirely different from that of any other oriental arborvitae. It is fine bluish green in summer and bronzy purple in winter. A good dense grower of fine form that gets to be six or seven feet in time.

30-36 in. \$6.00; 3-4 ft. \$7.50; 4-5 ft. \$8.50

FOR SHADE OR FOR BEAUTY . . . DECIDUOUS TREES

Under our desert conditions the first thought of home-builders is trees and grass. Trees are essential to the satisfying landscape picture, but they should be used judiciously and not too freely. Remember that in this country they grow rapidly, and few people have the heart to take them out later on. Use them primarily to give shade where needed, to frame views, and to give needed height in the shrub border.

Deciduous trees can be planted safely at any time when they are dormant and the frost is out of the ground. If properly handled and cared for there should be few transplanting losses. The hole should be dug a foot or so wider than the spread of the roots; they are better if planted at the original depth which can be seen from the soil mark on the trunk. The soil can be well enriched with manure which should be rotten. In placing the tree, the roots should be spread naturally with the broken roots removed. A mere sprinkling even to a depth of three or four inches is not enough. Remember it is a foot or more to the roots. Soak thoroly, then forget it for a while and soak again. In this section, during the summer they should get a real soaking once a week.

The demand for trees of larger sizes for the past few years has been so great that the supply of them is low all over the U. S. We are sorry that we are unable to supply the large sizes that we have been able to offer in years past. It is a national condition and it is going to require a good many years to rectify it. In the meanwhile if you want trees it is going to be necessary to plant smaller ones and watch them grow.

ACER — THE MAPLES

ACER DASYPARPUM—Silver or soft maple grows to 120 feet. It is a wide spreading tree with somewhat pendulous branches, bright green leaves, silvery beneath and turning yellow in autumn. A quick grower but susceptible to chlorosis on limey soils.

6-8 ft. \$5.00; 8-10 ft. \$6.50; 10-12 ft. \$8.50

ACER GINNALE—Amur maple is a graceful small tree attaining a height of about twenty feet with brilliant fall coloration. It can be used as a large shrub and makes a fine substitute for the Japanese maple where it is not hardy. 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50; 4-5 ft. \$3.50; 6-8 ft. \$5.00

ACER PLATANOIDES—Norway maple grows to 100 feet. It is a large spreading tree with rounded compact head and gives a very dense shade. Bright green leaves fade out in yellow and gold in the autumn.

5-6 ft. \$4.00; 6-8 ft. \$6.50; 8-10 ft. \$8.50; 10-12 ft. \$10.00

ACER PLATANOIDES COLUMNARE—Pyramidal Norway maple is a very, very striking accent tree. It is an extremely narrow grower somewhat in the habit of a Lombardy poplar.

3-4 ft. \$3.50; 4-5 ft. \$4.00; 5-6 ft. \$5.50

SPAETH, ACER PSEUDOPATANUS ATROPURPUREUM SPAETHI—Lustrous dark green foliage, purplish-red underneath.

5-6 ft. \$5.50; 6-8 ft. \$6.50

ACER PLATANOIDES SCHWEDLERI—Schwedler is a form of Norway maple that has bronzy purple leaves in spring, green in summer and colored again in the fall.

6-8 ft. \$7.50; 8-10 ft. \$10.00; 10-12 ft. \$15.00

CRIMSON KING MAPLE DAT. #735

3-4 ft. \$4.50; 4-5 ft. \$5.50; 5-6 ft. \$6.50;

6-7 ft. \$8.50; 8-10 ft. \$10.00

FASSEN'S RED—A deep red-leaf Maple that retains its color throughout the summer months. Very similar to Crimson King.

6-7 ft. \$8.50; 8-10 ft. \$10.00

ACER RUBRUM—This is the scarlet or swamp maple. It is quite slow in growth locally. Where adapted it makes a nice small tree with brilliant fall color.

6-8 ft. \$7.50 10-12 ft. \$10.00

ACER SACCHARUM—Sugar maple is the native eastern maple which gives us maple sugar from the sap and brilliant fall foliage of orange, scarlet and yellow.

5-6 ft. \$5.50; 6-8 ft. \$8.50; 8-10 ft. \$10.50; 10-12 ft. \$14.00

ACER SPICATUM—The mountain maple is one of the smallest growers of the eastern maples. It rarely exceeds twenty five feet. It grows in rich loamy soil with slight shade. The fall color is orange and red with brilliant drooping scarlet keys.

5-6 ft. \$5.00

PENNSYLVANIEUM MOOSEWOOD—Height 20 to 30 ft., Spread 15 to 25 ft. An irregular small tree, oval in outline, with a short trunk and ascending, spreading branches; frequently shrubby. 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

**IF YOU WANT A WELL DESIGNED, WELL PLANTED
HOME GROUNDS, CALL US 2-2401, BOISE**

AESCULUS — THE HORSE-CHESTNUTS

AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM—The common horse chestnut is one of the most showy flowering trees with red tinged white flowers that are very conspicuous in their large panicles. A slow grower to seventy five feet.

6-7 ft. \$7.50; 10-12 ft. \$15.00; 8-10 ft. \$10.00

AESCULUS — Pink flowering. 4-5 ft. \$6.00

AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM BRIOTTI—Ruby horse chestnut is bright scarlet and blooms on small grafted trees.

5-6 ft. Trees \$7.50

BETULA — THE BIRCHES

BETULA—The Birches Clump

BETULA ALBA—White birch is a beautiful white barked tree which with age is spreading and pendulous. Deep green leaves fading to yellow in fall.

**4-5 ft. B&B \$5.50; 5-6 ft. B&B \$7.00; 6-8 ft. B&B \$8.50;
8-10 ft. B&B \$12.50**

CUT LEAF WEEPING

BETULA ALBA LACINIATA PENDULA—Cut leaved weeping birch is the well known weeping birch with its finely cut foliage. All white birches have brown bark when small. It requires a little age to whiten.

**4-5 ft. B&B \$4.75; 5-6 ft. B&B \$6.00; 6-8 ft. \$7.50;
8-10 ft. \$12.00 10-12 ft. \$15.00
Larger Sizes Available**

BETULA ALBA PYRAMIDALE—A narrow columnar form of the white birch.

4-5 ft. \$4.75; 6-8 ft. heavy \$7.50; 8-10 ft. \$12.00

BETULA ALBA PURPUREA—Purple leaved birch has bronzy purple foliage which contrasts with the white bark.

5-6 ft. \$6.50; 6-8 ft. \$7.50; 10-12 ft. \$12.00

BETULA ALBA YOUNGI—Young's birch is an extremely weeping form of the white birch. It makes a medium sized mound of white bark and is quite striking on the edge of a fair sized pool.

6-8 ft. \$8.50; 8-10 ft. \$10.00

CARPINUS — THE HORNBEAMS

CARPINUS BETULUS—European hornbeam is a dense growing tree with plenty of foliage of a deep green that fades yellow in fall and a portion of which remains on the tree all winter. It can be clipped severely and is sometimes used for tall hedges and formally sheared pillars. Our plant are all very heavy calipre and run fourteen feet or more. Price on application.

CARPINUS BETULUS FASTIGIATA—Pyramidal hornbeam is a narrow columnar form of the series.

6-8 ft. \$10.00; 10-12 ft. \$20.00

CATALPA

CATALPA BUNGEI—Globe or Manchurian catalpa is a dense round headed bush grafted on a straight stem. It is used in formal planting as it has the habit of the standard bay tree. These are on six and seven foot standards **From \$5.00 to \$15.00**

CERCIDIPHYLLUM JAPONICUM—The Katsura tree is a wide spreading one with leaves like those of the Red Bud usually growing with multiple trunks. It is valued for its rather loose foliage which permits good air circulation and its wide spreading top. It is practically pest free.

5-6 ft. \$5.00; 6-8 ft. \$6.50; 8-10 ft. \$8.50

CERCIS CANADENSIS—The American red bud or judas tree will attain a height of thirty feet. It is a small round headed tree covered with a wealth of pinkish purple peas shaped flowers before the leaves appear. Good heart shaped leaves that fade yellow in the fall.

2-3 ft. \$3.00; 3-4 ft. \$3.50; 4-5 ft. \$4.00; 6-8 ft. \$7.50

CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS — Hackberry. A valuable shade tree of rapid spreading growth. Limbs seldom broken by wind.

5-6 ft. \$4.00; 6-8 ft. \$7.50; 8-10 ft. \$12.00; 10-12 ft. \$15.00

CORNUS — THE TREE DOGWOODS

CORNUS FLORIDA—The white flowering dogwood is a small bushy tree with bright green leaves that turn red or scarlet in the fall. The flowers are four petals, or rather have four petal like bracts. The fruit is scarlet. They prefer partial shade. Native to the eastern United States.

4-5 ft. B&B \$9.50; 5-6 ft. B&B \$12.00 6-8 ft. \$15.00; 8-10 ft. \$18.50

CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA—The pink flowered form.

3-4 ft. B&B \$11.00; 4-5 ft. \$15.50; 5-6 ft. \$18.50

CRATAEGUS — THE HAWTHORNES

CRATAEGUS AUTUMN GLORY—This is a new hawthorn which is a half brother to Carrier's Thorn. It is a vigorous erect tree with grayish bark and dark green leathery leaves like those of the English thorn. The flowers are white, followed by glossy brilliant red berries all along the branches. The berries are as much as an inch long and 4/5 inch in diameter. They are fully colored six or eight weeks before those of Carrier and remain on all winter.

6-8 ft. \$7.50; 8-10 ft. \$10.00

CRATAEGUS PHAENOPYRUM (CORDATA) Washington thorn is a small round headed tree to thirty feet with heart shaped leaves of dark green, which are brilliant in the fall with orange and scarlet. Flowers are white, extremely fragrant. The fruit is scarlet in clusters and hangs on all winter.

5-6 ft. \$4.00; 8-10 ft. \$10.00 Multiple Trunk 6-8 ft. \$5.00;

CRATAEGUS LAVELLI Lavall or Carrier thorn is a somewhat narrow grower with good sized glossy leaves, white blossoms and very large red berries. The fall color is dark crimson and hangs on most of the winter if the weather is not too severe.

5-6 ft. \$5.00; 6-8 ft. \$7.50; 8-10 ft. \$10.00

- CRATAEGUS OXYCANTHA PAULI**—Paul's thorn is a striking double form. The double red flowers do not produce much fruit. It is a dark crimson when there is any. Fall foliage yellow. 5-6 ft. \$4.00; 6-8 ft. \$5.00; 8-10 ft. \$7.50
- TOBA HAWTHORN**—A recent introduction of the Manitoba Experiment Station. It is considered very hardy. Similar to Paul's Scarlet except flowers are pale pink aging dark rose. 5-6 ft. \$5.00

ELEAGNUS AUGUSTIFOLIA

- ELEAGNUS AUGUSTIFOLIA**—The Russian olive is an irregular growing small tree with gray bark and dark green leaves that are silvery beneath, giving a gray appearance to it at a distance. The fruit is fine wild bird feed. 2-3 ft. \$3.00; 3-4 ft. \$3.50; 5-6 ft. \$4.00; 6-8 ft. \$5.00

FAGUS — THE BEECHES

- FAGUS AMERICANA**—A large stately tree with smooth gray bark. The leaves are dark green, turning yellow in the fall and brown later. They remain on the trees till the new ones push them off. Nuts are sweet and rich. These are very large heavy trees. Prices on application.
- FAGUS SYLVATICA**—This is the European Beech of densely pyramidal habit with glossy dark dense foliage becoming bronze in fall. One of the finest of the shade trees. 3-4 ft. \$3.50
- FAGUS SYLVATICA RIVERSI**—River's beech is a bronze or purple leaved form of the above. 5-7 ft. \$10.00

FRAXINUS — THE ASHES

- FRAXINUS AMERICANA**—White ash is a tall long lived clean limbed tree with a magnificent oval form. Ashes are not the fastest growing trees but they stay with you. They leaf out rather late and shed early so that you have light in the spring when you need it, shade all summer, and then light again in the fall as the days shorten. 5-6 ft. \$4.00; 6-8 ft. \$6.50; 8-10 ft. \$7.50; 10-12 ft. \$10.00
- FRAXINUS LANCEOLATA**—Green ash will thrive anywhere, even in cold high altitudes. It is not too particular as to soil but is still a good tree. 5-6 ft. \$4.00; 6-8 ft. \$6.50; 10-12 ft. \$10.00
- FRAXINUS QUADRANGULATA**—Improved Hybrid Blue Ash
This is a good fast growing shade tree. Very compact globe shape, dense foliage. Retains almost perfect globe shape until fully grown. Disease resistant and will withstand severe weather conditions. Does not have bloom or seed pods to litter lawns or streets. 5-6 ft. \$7.00; 6-8 ft. \$8.50; 8-10 ft. \$11.50
- GORDONIA ALATAMAHA** (Frankliniona Alatamaha) — Small growing tree or large shrub bearing cup-shaped camellia-like fragrant single white flowers, 2 or 3 inches in diameter in fall. Leaves turn scarlet in fall. Acid soil. 5 Gal. \$5.00

GYMNOCLADUS DIOICUS (CANADENSIS)—The Kentucky coffee tree is an interesting and beautiful tree with extremely large leaves made up of quantities of small ones in doubly compound leaves, giving an extremely lacy pattern. The mid-rib can be up to three feet long but the leaflets are only about an inch. It is a strong tho slow grower with blackish or brownish bark heavily corrugated. The flower is white in terminal racemes.

5-6 ft. \$7.50; 6-8 ft. \$10.00

GINGKO BILOBA—The ginkgo or maidenhair tree is geologically one of the oldest trees. It also lives a long while as there are trees in Asiatic temples that are 1000 years old. The leaves are a dull green with many parallel veins. They are borne in groups of three or more. The fruit is plum like. The tree with its masses of foliage like the maiden hair fern is a striking object. There are a number of lovely ones in Boise Public grounds.

Gal. \$1.50; 5-6 ft. \$4.00

GLEDITZIA — THE HONEYLOCUSTS

GLEDITZIA TRIACANTHOS INERMIS—Thornless Honeylocust is a form of the ordinary honey locust of more slender habit and without the jagged thorns of the type form.

4-5 ft. \$4.00; 5-6 ft. \$5.00; 6-7 ft. \$6.00;
7-8 ft. \$7.00; 8-9 ft. \$8.00; 9-10 ft. \$10.00

GLEDITZIA TRIACANTHOS "MORaine" Patent #836—The MORaine LOCUST is an improved honeylocust and is being used to considerable extent as a substitute for the American elm. In addition to being thornless its flowers are sterile so there are no terribly dirty seed pods.

4-5 ft. \$4.00; 5-6 ft. \$5.00; 6-7 ft. \$6.00;
7-8 ft. \$7.00; 8-9 ft. \$8.00; 9-10 ft. \$10.00

SHADEMASTER LOCUST Plant Patent No. 1515—Introducing another of the recent developments in Thornless Honeylocust. This was selected by Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, N. J., from over 20,000 individual trees in their nursery and for many years was known as Number 13 in their research program.

Some of the characteristics of this new tree are: Heavy, dark green foliage, rapid growth, straight, strong trunk, freedom from disease and insect pests, drought resistant, deep roots, and transplants easily.

6-7 ft. \$9.00; 7-8 ft. \$11.00

JUGLANS — THE WALNUTS

JUGLANS CARPATHIA—These are an improved form of English Walnut so far hardy in this area.

3-4 ft. \$5.00

JUGLANS CINEREA—The butternut or white walnut is more easily transplanted than the black walnut. The foliage is a lighter green and turns yellow in the fall.

3-4 ft. \$3.50; 6-8 ft. \$5.00

JUGLANS NIGRA—Thomas Improved Black Walnut is a more recent form of the black walnut with larger nuts. It also bears much earlier, and gives nuts that are large and readily separated from the shell.

3-4 ft. \$3.50

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA—Panicked golden rain or varnish tree is a small round headed tree with lovely foliage. The leaves are compound, reddish bronze in spring when unfolding, yellow before falling off in autumn. The flowers are golden yellow in large terminal panicles in summer. The individual bloom is small and not unlike a tomato flower with a touch of red. The large blossom heads are made up of hundreds of them. The black seeds are in inflated triangular pods similar to those of the well known chinese lantern of the perennial garden.
5-6 ft. \$5.50; 6-8 ft. \$7.00
all B. B.

LIQUIDAMBER STYRACIFLUA—Sweet Gum is a slow growing tree with starry foliage and corky bark. The fall color is purple and crimson. When crushed the leaves are very aromatic.
4-5 ft. \$5.50; 5-6 ft. \$7.50; 6-8 ft. \$10.00; 8-10 ft. \$15.00
ALL BB

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA—The tulip tree or yellow poplar is a member of the magnolia family. It is a lovely tho uncommon tree with large leaves that are almost square with a notch cut out of them. The tulip like bloom is yellowish green with reddith orange blotches. Bloom in June. It is rather thin barked so is subject bloom is yellowish green with reddish orange blotches. to sunscald until it develops a top.
5-6 ft. \$5.00; 6-8 ft. \$6.00; 8-10 ft. \$10.00; ALL BB

MORUS RUSSIAN—Russian Mulberry.
5-6 ft. \$4.00; 6-8 ft. \$6.50

MALUS — THE FLOWERING CRABS

ALMEY is a new flowering crab with dollar size blossoms of firey crimson with contrasting white markings at the base of each petal. It blooms when young and at a distance an older plant looks like a mass of flame.
3-4 ft. \$3.50; 4-5 ft. \$4.50; 5-6 ft. \$6.00

BECHTEL Crab is a very slow grower that in time attains considerable size. The blossom is large, double, extremely fragrant and a lovely shade of pink. It makes a nice vase shaped tree.
5-6 ft. \$6.00; 6-8 ft. \$7.50

BECHTEL, KLEHM'S IMPROVED—Larger leaves, and faster growing than Bechtel.
4-5 ft. \$4.50; 5-6 ft. \$6.00

DWARF BECHTEL is a much lower growing duplicate of the above.
18-24 in. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$5.00; 4-5 ft. \$7.50

CHEAL'S CRIMSON—is a newer introduction with pink buds, white flowers and gorgeous crimson fruits in quantity.
6-8 ft. heavy plants \$7.50

ELEY Crab has single reddish flowers with bright scarlet fruit of fair size.
4-5 ft. \$3.50; 5-6 ft. \$4.50; 6-8 ft. \$5.50

FLORIBUNDA PURPUREA—Purple crab is one of the earliest to bloom. Bronzy foliage and purple red flowers.
5-6 ft. \$4.50; 6-8 ft. \$5.50; 8-10 ft. \$7.50;
Heavy multiple trunked 6-8 ft. \$7.50; 14-16 ft. \$20.00

HOPA is a largeflowering sort with singlish purple red bloom and orange or red fruit. A very popular variety.
4-5 ft. \$3.50; 5-6 ft. \$4.50; 6-8 ft. \$5.50

MALUS—Crimson Brilliant, Pat. No. 939. The most brilliant red flowering crab to date. Semi-Double blooms. Tree is medium in size, reaching a height of about 15 ft. at maturity. Purple red fruit, red flesh about the size of a cherry.
4-5 ft. \$5.00; 5-6 ft. \$6.50

PARKMAN Crab is a bright rose red in pendulous clusters of double flowers. One of the most delightful of the heavy plants.

6-8 ft. \$7.50; 8-10 ft. \$10.00

RED SILVER CRAB — Silver and red foliage, crimson flowers, maroon red fruit. Form dense and slow.
4-5 ft. \$3.50; 5-6 ft. \$4.50; 6-8 ft. \$5.50

RUSSIAN RED VEIN Crab is a wide spreading tree with reddish bark, reddish foliage, red blossoms and red fruit.
5-6 ft. \$4.50; 6-8 ft. \$5.50; 8-10 ft. \$7.50

SCHEIDECKER Crab is a small pyramidal tree with bright rose colored flowers in great profusion. Double.
3-4 ft. \$3.00; 5-6 ft. \$4.50; 6-8 ft. \$5.50

WEEPING RED CRAB (Okenomiarat Echtermeyeri)—Single purplish red flowers, dark red fruit, bronze-green foliage.
5-6 ft. 2 year head \$7.50

PLATANUS ACERIFOLIA—The so-called Oriental sycamore, really the London Plane is a massive tree with a round topped head and whitened scaling bark. It is very attractive and one of the best street trees. Not affected with blight.

5-6 ft. \$4.00; 6-8 ft. \$6.50; 8-10 ft. \$7.50; 10-12 ft. \$10.00
Larger on application.

POPULUS SIMONSI—Simons poplar is in its youth a narrow growing tree which with age fills out getting a fair spread. The bark is grayish, the foliage a dark green with red venation. It does not appear to have the bad root system of other poplars and we think it the nicest of the tribe.

4-5 ft. \$2.00; 6-8 ft. \$3.00; 8-10 ft. \$4.00

POPLAR DELTOIDES MISSOURENSIS — Large bright green leaves. More upright growth and desirable for street or parkway planting, also useful for screens.

4-5 ft. \$2.00; 8-10 ft. \$5.00; 10-12 ft. \$6.50

PRUNUS — THE FLOWERING PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES AND APRICOTS

PRUNUS BLERIANA is a double flowered plum of pink color. Leaves are a purple bronze when the first appear but later fade green. It is almost as good as a Japanese cherry and has none of its troubles.

4-5 ft. \$3.00; 5-6 ft. \$4.50; 7-8 ft. \$5.50; 8-10 ft. \$7.50

PRUNUS THUNDERCLOLD—is another of the purple leaved plums. It is a very dark colored form and holds its color thruout the season.

5-6 ft. \$4.50; 6-8 ft. \$5.50; 8-10 ft. \$7.50

PRUNUS VEITCHI is a newer form of purple leaved plum.
4-5 ft. \$4.50

PRUNUS PERSICA PINK—Helen Borchers is a deep pink of lovely form.

4-5 ft. \$3.50; 5-6 ft. \$4.50; 6-8 ft. \$5.50

PRUNUS PERSICA RED—Red flowering peach gives a blaze of red color in early spring.

5-6 ft. \$4.50; 6-8 ft. \$5.50; 8-10 ft. \$7.50

PRUNUS PERSICA ROYAL RED LEAF—Bright red foliage early in spring, dulling to deep maroon in fall. Blossoms are deep rose. Produces red fruit with white flesh. Delicious sweet flavor.

5-6 ft. \$4.50

PRUNUS SERRULATA-KWANZAN—Upright habit of growth. Double pink flowers in spring. No fruit.

4-5 ft. \$4.50; 5-6 ft. \$5.50

PRUNUS PENDULA SUBHIRTILIA is a single pink weeper.

2 yr. \$6.00; 3 yr. \$7.50

QUERCUS — THE OAKS

QUERCUS BICOLOR—The swamp white oak makes a tall stately tree with a narrow topped crown. The leaf margins are regularly broken by small blunt lobes. They are bright yellow green at the time of unfolding; at maturity, a dark green above and silvery beneath. Somewhat crimson in the fall. Large trees only.

Prices on application.

QUERCUS BOREALIS—The northern red oak is a large round topped tree. The leaves have shary tipped lobes. In color, they are a rosy pink when unfolding, green at maturity and orange and brown in the fall. Quite a rapid grower with gray bark.

3-4 ft. \$4.50 BB; 4-5 ft. \$5.50 BB; 5-6 ft. \$6.50 BB;

6-8 ft. \$10.00 BB; 8-10 ft. \$15.00 BB; Larger Sizes on

Application

QUERCUS COCCINEA—Scarlet oak is perhaps the hardest of the lot to transplant but when you get a mature tree you really have something. It is of open habit with a round topped head and lustrous foliage. The fall color scarlet.

3-4 ft. \$4.50 BB; 4-5 ft. \$5.00 BB; 5-6 ft. \$6.50 BB;

6-8 ft. \$10.00 BB; 8-10 ft. \$15.00 BB

QUERCUS MACOCARPA—Bur oak is fairly rapid in growth with a massive spreading broad head. Leaves are deeply lobed, silvery white above when young, dark green and shiny when mature with white beneath. Yellow and brown in fall.

Prices on application.

QUEREUS ROBOR—English Oak.

2-3 ft. \$3.50 BB; 3-4 ft. \$4.50 BB

QUEREUS PALUSTRIS—Pin Oak. Faster growing than Scarlet Oak. Good fall color.

8-10 ft. \$25.00 BB, Heavy

ROBINIA — THE LOCUSTS

ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA HYBRIDA—Idaho locust is a hybrid between common black locust and the little clammy locust which is a shrub. It is not apt to get extremely large. The pinkish lavender wistaria like bloom is produced in early spring before the leaves come. The smaller crop of bloom follows after the leaves come. Sometimes there is a third crop. The wood is rather brittle but in spite of this it seems one of the best flowering trees for our conditions.

6-8 ft. \$5.50; 8-10 ft. \$7.50 10-12 ft. \$15.00

ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA UMBRACULIFERA — Umbrella or Globe locust is a shrubby form of black locust without thorns or blossoms. It is top worked on straight stiff stems giving a formal outline. It can be trimmed unmercifully. The trunks are six or seven feet.

2 yr. \$5.00; 3 yr. \$6.50

SALIX — THE WILLOWS

SALIX MATSUDANA UMBRACULIFERA—Umbrella or globe willow is a form of Hankow willow with an immense globe shaped top.

5-6 ft. \$4.00; 6-8 ft. \$6.50

SALIX MATSUDANA TORTUOSA — Contorted Hankow Willow or Corkscrew tree. Compact growing large shrub or

5-6 ft. \$4.00; 6-8 ft. \$6.50; 10-12 ft. \$8.50

SALIX PENTANDRA—Laurel leaved willow has large shining laurel like leaves that are aromatic when crushed. One of the best for foliage effects. Not a weeper.

5-6 ft. \$2.50; 8-10 ft. \$5.00

SALIX SEPULCRALIS—Salomons willow is a nice weeping sort. It is not too extremely weeping but to our notion it is the best one of the lot. The bark is green. It is a rapid grower.

6-8 ft. \$2.00; 8-10 ft. \$5.00; 10-12 ft. \$7.50; 12-15 ft. \$12.00

Larger sizes on application.

SORBUS AUCUPARIA—The mountain ash or rowan makes a round topped tree with a good compound leaf that fades yellow in the fall. The berries locally are rather yellow. Where better adapted they are red.

5-6 ft. \$5.50; 6-8 ft. \$6.50; 8-10 ft. \$10.00

SORBUS QUERCIFOLIA—Oak Leaf Mountain Ash.

5-6 ft. \$5.50; 6-8 ft. \$6.50

SOPHORA JAPONICA—Chinese scholar tree or Japanese pagoda belongs in the pea family. The locust like creamy white blossoms appear for weeks in midsummer. The foliage is a dark green and gives wonderful shade.

6-8 ft. \$7.50; 8-10 ft. \$10.00

TILIA — THE LINDENS

TILIA CORDATA—The little leaved linden forms a round headed tree that is very compact. It is a slow grower with small foliage, silvery green beneath. It seems to grow on alkali soils fairly well.

4-6 ft. \$4.00; 6-8 ft. \$6.50; 8-10 ft. \$7.50; 10-12 ft. \$15.00

TILIA AMERICANA—The most rapid growing of the lindens with large glossy leaves and very fragrant yellow flowers in June.

6-8 ft. \$6.50; 8-10 ft. \$7.50; 10-12 ft. \$15.00

TILIA AMERICANA PYRAMIDALE—A narrower growing form of the above.

5-6 ft. \$5.50; 8-10 ft. \$10.00

TILIA TOMENTOSA—The silver leaved linden. More up-standing than the small leaf linden. Leaves deep green above, silvery white beneath. Top symmetrical and elliptical.

2-3 ft. \$3.00; 4-5 ft. \$4.00; 6-8 ft. \$6.50

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS including BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS and ACID SOIL LOVING PLANTS

In building an out of doors living room or a foundation planting these shrubs are indispensable. They are the basic material of temperate climes. Careful selection will give plants for almost any soil, site or use. By generous use of flowering shrubs one gets grand color effect as well as great variation in foliage so that the effect desired can readily be obtained, whether it be a heavy tropical appearance or a light airy one. Then too, there are all sorts of berries; reds, blues, blacks, yellows and whites. Some of them are attractive to birds. Others remain on the plant all winter and give, with the many colored barks and evergreens, winter pictures that can be seen and enjoyed from your living room windows.

Most of the list that follows is perfectly hardy. A few need protected locations. The broad leaved evergreens for the most part require a place where the winter sun can not burn down on them when the foliage is frozen. For the acid lovers like the azaleas, heathers, rhododendrons, etc., suitable soil has to be prepared and of course the evergreen forms of these too need a bit of winter shade.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—This is a broad leaved evergreen that is fairly hardy in protected places. With small foliage and lovely pinkish white bloom it is very attractive.

1 Gal. \$1.50; 24-30 in. \$5.00

ABELIA — Edward Goucher. Pink Abelia

1 Gal. \$1.50

AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS—The well known flowering almonds are easily among the most popular of spring flowering shrubs with their masses of pink or white bloom along the branches before the leaves appear.

Pink Almond 18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50;

White Almond 18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.50

AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS—Shadbush is a large shrub or small tree whose snowey wreathes chronicle the arrival of spring. The berries ripen in June in great masses. They are eagerly eaten by birds so do not last long.

12-18 in. \$1.00; 18-24 in. \$1.75; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

ARONIA ARBUTIFORIA—Red berried aronia has attractive white flowers, smooth foliage and shining red berries in the fall. Fall foliage brilliant.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 3-4 ft. heavy plants \$2.50

ARONIA MELANOCARPA—Black Chokeberry. Low shrub rarely to 6 ft., shining black berries.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 24-30 in. \$2.50

AUCUBA JAPONICA VARIEGATA — Gold Dust Aucuba. Large green leaves covered with yellow dots. Berries red. Requires male plant for pollinizer. Shade.

1 Gal. \$3.00; 5 Gal. \$6.75

AUCUBA JAPONICA (MALE) — All berry bearing Aucuba's must be pollinized by male plants in order to produce

1 Gal. \$3.00; 5 Gal. \$6.75

THE AZALEAS

These are among the showiest of shrubs, giving masses of color in the garden or shrub border if used in quantity. They are very effective against evergreens. They require an acid soil which can be prepared with peat moss and aluminum sulphate or sulphur. We have been growing them for years in a number of species.

AZALEA KOSTERS BRILLIANT—A red form of Azalea Mollis
15-18 in. \$5.00

AZALEA MOLLIS—Chinese azalea is notable for the variety and delicacy of its numerous shades of yellow, apricot, terra cotta and golden salmon bloom. Unless in blossom one cannot be sure of the color of the individual plants.
15-18 in. \$4.00; 18-24 in. \$6.50

NAMED VARIETIES OF MOLLIS—We have several named sorts that are available at \$4.00 and \$5.00.

AZALEA SCHLIPPENBACHI is a handsome form from Korea and Japan with large fragrant rose pink flowers 3 in. in diameter in May. Fall foliage is colorful.
9-12 in. \$2.50; 15-18 in. \$4.00

AZALEA YEDOENSE—Yodogawa azalea has spotted cyclamen purple flowers about 2 in. in diameter in mid May. The flowers are double. The fall foliage is purplish.
12-15 in. Plant \$3.00; 15-18 in. Plant \$4.50

BERBERIS — THE BARBERRIES

The barberries are an extremely large group with very diverse leaves, thorns and berries. They are for the most part extremely hardy and are always valuable for color effect in the border with their winter berries and fall foliage. Some are evergreen, some are thornless, some are extremely thorny.

BERBERIS BUXIFOLIA (DULCIS) NANA—Dwarf Magellan barberry is a dwarf dark green evergreen form with orange bloom, black berries and few thorns.
9-12 in. \$3.25; 12-15 in. BB \$3.75; 15-18 in. \$6.50

BERBERIS CHENAULTI—is a form of garden origin with somewhat warty branches, slender spines and glossy spiny toothed leaves rather white below.
12-15 in. \$3.75; 15-18 in. \$6.50; 18-24 in. \$7.50

BERBERIS JULIANAE—Julian or Wintergreen barberry is a hardy evergreen sort with holly like foliage. The leaves are deep green and leathery. The fruit is black, following a cluster of yellow bloom. Ultimate height seems to be about six feet. Fine for partial shade.
18-24 in. \$4.50; 24-30 in. \$5.50 30-36 in. \$6.50

BERBERIS KOREANA—Korean Barberry is a tall grower with large leaves that turn a brilliant red in the fall. The berries are round, in long clusters and turn a brilliant red. To our notion the showiest of the barberry tribe.

15-18 in. \$1.00; 18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.50

BERBERIS MENTORENSIS—Mentor is a hybrid semi-evergreen sort. It is a tall grower, heavily thorned and can stand hard knocks when established.

Quantity prices on application
12-15 in. \$.85; 15-18 in. \$1.50; 18-24 in. \$2.00

BERBERIS THUNBERGI—The common Japanese barberry with its graceful arching stems, brilliant color in the fall foliage and brilliant red berries in winter.

12-15 in. \$.40 ea., \$4.25 per 12;
15-18 in. \$.75 ea., \$8.10 per 12;
18-24 in. \$1.00 ea., \$10.80 per 12;
24-30 in. \$1.50 ea., \$16.20 per 12

BERBERIS THUNBERGIATROPURPUREA—The red leaved form of the Japanese barberry has dark reddish purple leaves. In the shade it is green; in brilliant sunlight it is scarlet. Red berries in masses.

12-15 in. \$.75 ea., \$8.10 per 12;
15-18 in. \$1.00 ea., \$10.80 per 12;
18-24 in. \$1.50 ea., \$16.20 per 12;
24-30 in. \$2.00 ea., \$21.60 per 12

BERBERIS THUNBERGI ERECTA—Columnberry or true Hedge Barberry has foliage and berries similar to the type but is erect and narrow growing in habit.

15-18 in. \$1.00 ea., \$10.80 per 12;
18-24 in. \$1.50 ea., \$16.20 per 12;
2-3 ft. \$2.00 ea., \$21.60 per 12

BERBERIS THUNBERGI GLOBE—Patent #189 is a slow growing compact low type of Japanese. Its tight growth and compact form makes a trim appearance without shearing.

15-18 in. \$1.25; 18-24 in. \$1.75

BERBERIS THUNBERGI MINOR—A dwarf form that is good for low hedges.

15-18 in. \$1.00; 18-24 in. \$1.50

BERBERIS TRIACANTHOPHORA—One of the most graceful and hardiest of the evergreen Barberries. Flowers whitish, tinged red, fruit blue-black.

24-30 in. B.B. \$5.50; 30-36 in. \$6.50

BERBERIS VERRUCULOSA—Warty barberry has small glossy green leaves that stay on all winter. They are often reddish at that time.

12-15 in. \$3.75; 15-18 in. \$4.75; 18-24 in. \$6.25

BUDDLEIA — THE BUTTERFLY BUSHES

BUDDLEIA DAVIDII—Orange eye buddleia have in recent years had a considerable development in color range. They need severe pruning in spring if they have not frozen back. They bloom on the wood of the current year. These sorts are all in Cloverset pots. All are \$2.00

Ile de France—Reddish Purple.

Empire Blue—Patent #557 Aster Blue.

Royal Red—Patent #556—Almost red.

BUXES — THE BOXWOODS

These are very satisfactory broad leaved evergreens under our local conditions if grown where the winter sun does not strike them. The leaves are small and dark green. The plant is slow growing and will take lots of shearing and stands lots of shade. They prefer a rather rich soil.

Handsworth—A round leaved box untrimmed.

24-30 in. \$4.00; 30-36 in. \$5.00

Korean Arnold Arboretum strain is a very slow spreading grower.

12-15 in. \$3.00

Suffruticosa—True tree box in trimmed columns, pyramids and globes in varying sizes and prices from

\$3.00 to \$15.00

BUXUS—SEMPERVIRENS—

1 Gal. \$2.25

CARYOPTERIS CLANDONENSIS "BLUE MIST"—This is the so called blue spirea. It is a low growing shrub with a powdery blue fringed flower in late summer. The foliage is rather silvery.

No. 1 plants \$1.75

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA—White fringe or Old Man's Beard is a large slow growing shrub with dark leathery leaves and a white fringe like flower. Fruit is plum like. The bloom is very graceful.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

CORNUS — THE SHRUBBY DOGWOODS

BALEY

CORNUS ALBA SIBERICA—Siberian Dogwood is extremely hardy and strong growing with white flowers and blue fruit. The red bark is very showy in winter pictures with birch and evergreens.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

CORNUS MAS (MASCULA)—Cornelian cherry is a tall grower of dense habit with large glossy foliage. The flower is yellow, before forsythia. Fruit is scarlet. Fall foliage is red.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50; 4-5 ft. \$3.50; 5-6 ft. \$5.00

CORNUS STOLONIFERA FLAVIRAMEA — Yellow barked dogwood.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

CORNUS ELEGANTISSIMA — Silver variegated leaves, bright red bark. Very attractive.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00

CHAENOMELES — FLOWERING QUINCES

Flowering quince these days has been thru the hands of the hybridizer and has come up with colors that were never dreamed of in years gone by.

CHAENOMELES LAGENARIA (CYDONIA JAPONICA)—The ordinary flowering quince with its orange scarlet bloom, dark green leaves, and somewhat thorny branches. Mostly red but once in a while a different shade.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.50; 3-4 ft. \$3.00

Named Varieties

- Aurora**—A miniature, bi-colored soft pink and carmen. Late. 2-3 ft. \$3.00
- Blood Red**—A good deep red. 18-24 in. \$2.50; 2-3 ft. \$3.00; 3-4 ft. \$4.00
- Candida**—Large 2½ in. white bloom. 3-4 ft. \$4.00
- CAMEO**—1956 Introduction. Large, double, soft apricot pink. Flowers borne in great profusion on the compact, bushy plants. 18-24 in. \$3.00
- Coral Sea**—A lovely Chinese coral. 2-3 ft. \$3.00
- Juliet**—Soft Salmon pink. 3-4 ft. \$4.00
- Minerva**—Low erect grower. Large deep vivid rose red. 18-24 in. \$2.50; 2-3 ft. \$3.00
- Red Chief**—A new large double deep red, bearing two and three crops of flowers. 18-24 in. \$3.00
- Rosy Morn**—An early long blooming type with 2 in. flowers from soft carmine to porcelain rose. 2-3 ft. \$3.00
- CORYLUS AMERICANA** — American Hazelnut. Thrives in shade or sun. Produces edible nuts. 18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00
- CORYLUS AVELLANA ATROPURPUREA**—The purple leaved form of the European filbert with bronzy purple foliage that stays all summer. 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. Cut Back \$3.00
- COTINUS COGGYRIA (RHUS COTINUS)**—Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree attains a height of about fifteen feet and bears plumey masses of smoky lavender small blooms. These come out in summer and last a long time. A striking worth while plant. 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50; 5-6 ft. \$3.50; 6-8 ft. \$5.00

THE COTONEASTERS

This is a very large genus of berried shrubs. The flowers are for the most part inconspicuous but the black and red berries on plants of all forms are very showy. The deciduous ones are brilliant in their fall color.

COTONEASTER ACUTIFOLIA—Peking Cotoneaster is probably the bardiest of the lot. The berries are black, the fall color brilliant crimson.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00

COTONEASTER APICULATA—This little Chinese variety grows about four feet with arching branches weighted down in the fall with masses of bright crimson fruit the size of cranberries. Foliage is a bright shining green.

15-18 in. \$3.00; 18-24 in. \$4.00

COTONEASTER CONSPICUA DECORA (NECKLACE COTONEASTER)—An unusually fine prostrate evergreen growing 3 ft. high with a spread of considerably more. Branches downward and sweeping outward in a dense mat. Foliage dainty. Berries bright red in great profusion all along the stems. Rapid growing.

18-24 in. \$4.00; 24-30 in. \$5.00; 1 Gal. \$1.75

COTONEASTER DIVARICATA—Spreading Cotoneaster is a good vigorous grower that gets good height and spread. The fall foliage is a brilliant red. The crimson colored berries drop early.

2-3 ft. \$2.50; 3-4 ft. \$3.50

COTONEASTER FRANCHETTI—Franchett Cotoneaster is practically evergreen. It is tall growing with grayish green foliage, silvery beneath. Berries are red in long arching sprays.

2-3 ft. \$3.50; 3-4 ft. \$4.50

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS—Rock Cotoneaster is a dwarf shrub of more or less trailing habit. The leaves and branches are arranged to give a fernlike appearance. Fine for low planting. The berries are red as is the fall color.

18-24 in. \$5.00; 24-30 in. \$6.50

COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA GLACIALIS—This is also known as Cotoneaster congesta. It is a low compact spreading shrub with bright red berries and almost evergreen foliage.

12-18 in. \$2.00; 18-24 in. \$3.00; 24-30 in. \$5.00

COTONEASTER PARNAYI—This is one of the nicest of the evergreen species. The foliage is large and luxuriant, a dense deep green. Red berries in clusters. Not quite as hardy as some. Put it in a protected place.

2-3 ft. \$4.00; 5 Gal. \$6.50

THE DAPHNES

DAPHNE CNEORUM—Rose daphne is a dwarf evergreen with small bright green foliage and small fragrant pink plowers that practically bury the plant in spring. There is a scattering again in the fall.

9-12 in. \$3.75; 12-15 in. \$5.00; 15-18 in. \$6.50

DAPHNE MEZEREUM—This one is deciduous with rosy purple bloom all along the branches in late winter or early spring. The berries are red in midsummer.

9-12 in. \$3.50; 12-15 in. \$4.50; 15-18 in. \$6.00

DAPHNE MEZEREUM RUBRA—Red February Daphne.

8-12 in. \$3.50

DAPHNE SOMERSET—Patent #315—This is an upright practically evergreen hybrid from England with very fragrant flowers which are white on opening and fade rose pink before they drop. Blooms in spring only.

15-18 in. \$5.75; 18-24 in. \$7.50

THE DEUTZIAS

DEUTZIA GRACILIS—Slender deutzia is a very small leaved dwarf with white flowers on slender branches. It is better in slight shade.

15-18 in. \$1.50; 18-24 in. \$2.00; 2-3 ft. \$2.50

DEUTZIA GRACILIS ROSEA—This is the pink form. It is a little taller. A rather scarce item but a lovely bush.

15-18 in. \$1.50; 18-24 in. \$2.00; 2-3 ft. \$2.50

DEUTZIA K ALMIAFLOR—Pink flowering Deutzia.

2-3 ft. \$2.50

DEUTZIA LEMOINE—Lemoine deutzia is a very profuse bloomer of medium height with white flowers. It is valuable in foundation and border plantings where heat is not excessive. 18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00

DEUTZIA SCABRA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—is a tall grower with rather coarse leaves and double white blossom with an edge of rosy purple. 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

EXOCHORDA GIRALDI—Girald's or redbud pearlshrub is much more attractive than the old form. It is a much more compact grower, lacking the scraggly form of *Exochorda grandiflora*. There are more blooms and it is showier in every way. 3-4 ft. \$3.00; 4-5 ft. \$4.00

FONTANESIA FORTUNEI—Syrian privet is an extremely drought resistant tall growing good looking shrub. It makes a lovely graceful screen. The flower does not amount to much but the foliage is fine. 3-4 ft. \$3.00; 5-6 ft. \$4.50

EVONYMUS — THE STRAWBERRY OR BURNING BUSH

These are all hardy shrubs with showy fruits and are noted for their intense autumnal color. They can be used in borders or as specimens. A moist loam soil meets their requirements. The evergreen sorts need partial shade to keep the winter sun off them.

EVONYMUS ALATUS—Winged evonymus or burning bush is an exceptionally handsome fall shrub with its cork bark and brilliant foliage. It attains a height of about 8 feet and a good spread. 12-18 in. \$2.25; 18-24 in. \$3.00; 24-30 in. \$4.50

EVONYMUS ALATUS COMPACTA—The dwarf form of the above. 9-12 in. \$1.25; 12-18 in. \$3.00
18-24 in. \$4.50; 24-30 in. \$5.50

EVONYMUS ATROPURPUREUS — The burning bush or wahoo. This makes a plant twelve to fifteen feet high with medium sized foliage. The bloom tho small is striking. It is purple, followed by deeply lobed fruit, bright red disclosing the scarlet arils. Usually persists to midwinter. 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

EVONYMUS EUROPEAS — European Evonymus has dark green leaves, reddish color in fall and brilliant pink capsules in the fall. 3-4 ft. \$2.50

EVONYMUS EUROPEAS BURTONI—This is a more compact form of *E. europeas* that gets about six feet and bears very heavy crops of orange red fruits each fall. The deep green foliage retains its vigor longer than most other shrubs. 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

EUONYMUS EMERALD CHARM (Columnar)—Patent No. 1079. Exceptionally compact specimen for upright narrow shape. Suitable for a pillar shrub, hedge, or pyramid. Ultimate height four to five feet, spread about 18 inches. Both this and Trueshrub respond to shaping. 12-15 in. \$3.50; 15-18 in. \$4.00 (Evergreen)

EUONYMUS EMERALD CUSHION (Dwarfshrub)—Patent No. 1112. As its name implies, Dwarfshrub is the shortest of the family, adaptable as a ground cover or facing-down shrub. Very slow-growing, reaching an ultimate height of 18 inches.

12-15 in. \$3.50; 15-18 in. \$4.00 (Evergreen)

EVONYMUS JAPONICA—Japanese evonymus is not usually considered to be hardy but these plants have been propagated from some that have been thru everything locally for the past years. They are evergreen with very deep black green color.

9-12 in. \$1.50; 12-15 in. \$2.50;
15-18 in. \$3.00; 2 Gal. \$3.00

EUONYMUS JAPONIEUS GRANDIFOLIA—Very Large solid green leaves. 2 Gal. \$3.50

EVONYMUS JAPONICA MICROPHYLLUS — Boxleaf evergreen evonymus. A real dwarf. Small plants only

EVONYMUS FORTUNEI (RADICANS) UPRIGHT—This is an upright form of E. radicans with lighter green foliage than Japanese.

1 Gal. \$2.00; 15-18 in. \$2.50; 30-36 in. \$4.00

EVONYMUS KIAUTSCHOVICA (PATENS) — Spreading evonymus with evergreen leaves and pink fruits. The seeds are brownish and covered by an orange red aril.

2-3 ft. \$4.00; 3-4 ft. \$5.00

FORSYTHIA

FORSYTHIA FARRAND. 6-8 ft.—Spectacular new variety originating with the Arnold Arboretum. A vigorous grower developing into a large symmetrical plant, producing deep golden yellow flowers, often two inches in diameter with orange markings.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA SPECTABILIS — Showy border forsythia is a deep yellow very floriferous form. Extremely showy.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50; 4-5 ft. \$3.50

FORSYTHIA LYNWOOD GOLD—A new sort from England. Said to be still more showy than spectabilis with larger petals.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

HALESIA TETRAPTERA—The snowdrop tree is a splendid slow growing shrub with masses of beautiful drooping snow drop like flowers.

18-24 in. \$1.50; 2-3 ft. \$2.00

THE HYDRANGEAS

Hydrangea is a large group of hardy and half hardy plants. Every one knows the more common sorts that one finds everywhere but there is a large field for garden experience in some of the newer ones we are listing.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS—Hills of Snow hydrangea is a very floriferous shrub with snowball like flowers that open white and fade green. They blossom for a long period of time beginning in June. Leaves are large yellowish green.

2-3 ft. \$1.25

HYDRANGEA NIKKO BLUE—Hardy Blue Hydrangea blooms on new growth. Acid soil.

Gal. \$1.50; 5 Gal. \$2.50

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—Pee Gee hydrangea is the one which blooms out in late summer in heavy panicles of creamy white flowers that fade out in tones of pink. 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA—Oak leaved hydrangea is a distinct and handsome shrub with spreading branches. The leaves are deep green above, whitened and downy beneath and deeply lobed. In autumn they take on tones of bronze and purple. Flowers are white in open panicles. The nicest hydrangea of the more common ones. Needs some peat to thrive.

18-24 in. \$2.00; 2-3 ft. \$3.00; 3-4 ft. \$4.00

HYDRANGEA LINDLEYANA—This one has flat umbels of flowers blue, white and carmine pink all in one umbel. Foliage is a rich green, bronzy tinted. Likes light shade and will get about 30 inches tall. \$2.75

THE HYPERICUMS

HYPERICUM HIDCOTE GOLD—Hidcote, New Dwarf Hypericum—2 ft. New Hardier, prostrate variety useful as facer plant or ground cover. Large waxy, golden yellow flowers practically all summer.

12-15 in. \$2.00; 2-3 ft. \$4.00

HYPERICUM SUNGOLD—Patent #568—This is a shapely dwarf twiggy shrub that gets two or three feet tall and 18-24 in. across. Large 2-3 inch golden yellow bloom all summer.

1 Gal. \$2.00; 15-18 in. \$2.50

THE HOLLIES

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM FERTILIS — A self fertile English holly. 5 Gal. \$6.50

ILEX AQUIPERNI BRILLANT—Very neat long heavily serrated leaves and quantities of bright red berries make it one of the most eye-catching. Like *Ilex burfordi*, it nearly always produces berries. Self-fertile and evergreen.

5 Gal. \$8.25

ILEX GREEN ISLAND (Patent No. 817)—Low spreading holly, with horizontal growth. Can be planted sun or 15-18 in. \$7.50; 18-24 in. \$8.00

ILEX PERNEY I—Chinese holly is a rare one. It grows into a good sized shrub but does it slowly. The leaves are a dark lustrous green with heavily spiked edges. The berries are in red clusters. We have had this species for a good many years in partial shade with no protection.

2-3 ft. \$5.00

ILEX SERRATA—Japanese winterberry is a deciduous holly much like *I. verticulata* but a smaller fruit which is more abundant and drops off in early winter.

18-24 in. \$2.00

ILEX VERTICILATA—Winterberry or black alder is also deciduous. It must, like all hollies, be planted in groups to insure pollination. The fruit is a bright red berry that ripens while the foliage is still green. It likes rather damp soil and some peat.

18-24 in. \$2.00; 24-30 in. \$2.50

ILEX CORNUTA BURFODI. Burford Holly (6)—The most prolific bearer of large bright red berries. Leaves are deep glossy green almost without spines. Self-fertile.

5 Gal. \$3.25

KALMIA LATIFOLIA—Mountain laurel kalmia likes sandy acid soil. It is an evergreen with delightful buds and pure white to deep rose bloom in clusters. It must have partial
15-18 in. \$4.00; 18-24 in. \$5.00

KERRIA JAPONICA FLORE PLENA—Globe flower or double yellow kerria is a slender branched green barked shrub with sharply toothed leaves and numerous golden yellow double flowers. It likes slight shade.
18-24 in. \$1.50; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS—Beauty bush is a very tall rather spreading shrub of graceful outline with small pink weigelia or honeysuckle like flowers with tawny spots.
18-24 in. \$1.75 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

LABURNUM VOSSI—Long clustered golden chain has much longer clusters than the old form of golden chain. They are said under favorable conditions to reach 18-20 inches.
6-8 ft. \$5.00; 10-12 ft. \$15.00

LIGUSTRUM — THE PRIVETS

The privets are a group of large growing shrubs used for screens and hedges. They are hardy and vigorous, thriving under almost any soil condition. Berries are black or blue following white blossoms something like a diminutive lilac in form.

LIGUSTRUM HEARD'S ERECT—An erect compact form of privet of unknown ancestry but giving promise of making a narrow hedge or formal specimens.
2-3 ft. \$1.25; 3 4 ft. \$1.50

LUGUSTRUM OBTUSIFOLIUM "GOLDEN VICARI" is a semi-dwarf hardy form with pure golden leaves of glossy texture. It likes the sun and will get three or more feet in height.
18-24 in. \$1.00; 2-3 ft. \$1.50

LIGUSTRUM OBTUSIFOLIUM REGELIANUM—Regel privet is low in habit, usually four or five feet with horizontal branching. Fall color russet to purplish.
2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

LIGUSTRUM VULGARIS—English privet is a dense growing hardy shrub that is almost evergreen and stands shearing well. For our conditions it makes a fine sheared hedge.
18-24 in. 25c ea., \$20.00 per C;
24-30 in. 35c ea., \$30.00 per C

LIGUSTRUM VULGARIS LODENSE—Lodense privet is a dwarfer and very compact form of English privet which lends itself readily to making formal plants or low hedges.
9-12 in. \$.40, \$35.00 per C; 15-18 in. \$.75, \$65.00 per C

LIGUSTRUM VULGARIS XANTHOCARPUM—Yellow berried privet is a form of English with rather lighter colored leaves and yellow berries.
2-3 ft. \$1.00; 3-4 ft. \$1.25

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM AUREUM—The Golden California privet is an upright almost evergreen plant that attains considerable height. The foliage is varieiated with gold.
3-4 ft. heavy \$2.50

LONICERA — THE HONEYSUCKLES

These are mostly large upright growing wide spreading shrubs valuable for screens but in many cases they are too big for the ordinary back yarr. They are quite showy either in bloom or after the fruit ripens.

LONICERA-COMPACTA NANA—Clavey's Compact Dwarf Honeysuckle. A new hardy dwarf honeysuckle recently introduced. Small yellow flowers in May. Red berries.
18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA—Fragrant honeysuckle is a fair sized shrub with spreading branches. The green leaves persist till midwinter. Shortly after they fall, the creamy white extremely fragrant flowers appear.

Small Plants \$1.00

LONICERA PILEATA—Privet honeysuckle is an evergreen form with horizontal habit of branching and a height eventually of four feet. The leaves are glossy green. It likes light shade. The berries are violet purple.

12-15 in. \$2.00; 15-18 in. \$2.50; 18-24 in. \$3.25

LONICERA MORROWI—Morrow's honeysuckle makes a wide spreading shrub with yellowish white flowers and red berries in mid summer.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

LONICERA TATARICA ZABELI—This is a red flowering form of tatarian honeysuckle. They are showy both in fruit and flower.

18-24 in. \$1.50; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 4-5 ft. \$3.00

THE MAGNOLIAS

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA—The sweet bay is, in its northern limits, a small bush with leathery green shining leaves that are silvery beneath. They are quite persistent and in moist places it is semi-evergreen. The blossom is small, creamy white, cup shaped and fades to a pale apricot. It is delightfully fragrant and comes in midsummer.

18-24 in. \$2.25; 24-30 in. \$4.00

MAGNOLIA KOBUS—A Japanese form that makes a large shrub or small tree with striking white blossoms very early in spring before the leaves.

18-24 in. \$2.25; 24-30 in. \$4.00

MAGNOLIA LILIFLORA—Lily flowered magnolia makes a shrub not over eight feet or so in height. It is a profuse bloomer for several months. The blossom is five inches across when fully open. A rich reddish purple on the outside and creamy white within makes it a striking feature. They need plenty of moisture and full sun.

2-3 ft. \$7.00; 3-5 ft. \$8.50

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA—Soulangé magnolia is a very popular shrub or small tree with large white flowers more or less reddish on the outside. The general effect is pink. It blooms in April.

5 Gal. \$10.50; 5-6 ft. \$15.00

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA PURPUREA—A deep colored form.

2-3 ft. \$8.00; 3-4 ft. \$10.50 5 Gal. \$10.50

MAGNOLIA STELLATA—The starry magnolia is a dwarf Japanese species with small leaves and pure white semi-double blossoms about three inches across which come before the leaves. The first magnolia to bloom in spring. Its starry form with narrow petals and delicate fragrance make it a thing of beauty.

1 Gal. \$3.00; 5 Gal. \$10.50

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM—Oregon hollygrape is a close relative of the barberries. The leaves are a dark green in summer, bronzy in winter if exposed to direct sunlight. The flowers are yellow in large clusters and the fruit is a blue black grape like cluster.

15-18 in. \$2.50; 18-24 in. \$5.00; 24-30 in. \$6.00

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM COMPACTA—A dwarf form of Oregon grape with dark green glossy foliage. One of the finest evergreen shrubs for sun or partial shade. Purplish blue berries are borne in profusion.

15-18 in. \$6.00; 9-12 in. \$4.00; 1 Gal. \$2.50;

5 Gallon cans \$8.00

MAHONIA BEALII—A striking evergreen shrub with large bold foliage, and large clusters of pale yellow fragrant flowers. Fruit bluish black.

12-15 in. \$6.00; 18-24 in. \$8.00

PHILADELPHUS — THE MOCKORANGE OR SYRINGAS

Our state flower is *Philadelphus lewisii*, a native of our hills. It is not as showy as many of the other forms. Much better for showiness are some of the newer hybrid. All in all they are hardy free flowering plants with showy white, usually fragrant flowers. They can be classed among the grand shrubs that add grace and beauty and perfume to the border.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS—Sweet mockorange is a tall hardy one with bright green leaves and massed showy flowers.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50; 4-5 ft. \$3.00

PHILADELPHUS LEMOINEI—A semi-dwarf form with small leaves and extremely fragrant bloom with a clove like odor.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50; 4-5 ft. \$3.00

Hybrid Named Varieties of *Philadelphus*

ATLAS — Tall with extremely large single bloom.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

BELLE ETOILE—A new sort with a lavender eye.

3-4 ft. \$2.50; 4-5 ft. \$3.00

BOQUET BLANC—A very fragrant semi-dwarf.

18-24 in. \$1.50; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

COLES GLORIUS—A very large snowy white.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

MINNESOTA SNOWFLAKE—Patent #538—A seedling of the famous Virginal. It makes a better shaped bush with the foliage keeping it full to the base. A very full double.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 18-24 in. \$1.75; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

VIRGINAL—Tall rather leggy grower with several crops of bloom. The first one is semidouble and covers the plant; the later ones are single. Blooms up to 3 inches in masses. So white the others all look dirty.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS — Japanese Spunge is an evergreen ground cover for shady places. The creamy-white blossoms come early. Pots \$1.00

PHOTINIA VILLOSA—Xms Berry. Large shrub or small tree, much like the Hawthorns, with a short trunk and oval crown. Red berries in late summer.

3-4 ft. \$2.50; 4-5 ft. \$3.50

PHYSOCARPUS OPULIFOLIA AUREA—The golden leaved form of the common nine bark. It makes a large shrub that grows well in almost any soil and makes a big show in a short time. Use in the background as a filler.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

PHYSOCARPUS OPULIFOLIA NANA—The dwarf ninebark has white spirea like bloom and reddish seed capsules. It does not get very large and is more refined than the type form.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

PIERIS JAPONICA—An excellent broad leaved evergreen with lustrous dark green foliage and creamy white clusters of drooping flowers. We were long dubious of its hardiness but it was the only broad leaved evergreen that took the winter of 1949-50 in Portland without injury. Needs an acid soil.

12-15 in. \$5.00; 15-18 in. \$6.25; 18-24 in. \$7.00

POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA—Bush cinquefoil is a dwarf shrub with gray green leaves and yellow or white strawberry like blossom that appears thruout most of the summer.

18-24 in. \$1.50

PRUNUS

This large and variable genus properly includes the apricots, cherries, peaches, plums, chokeberries, laurels and almonds including both the flowering and fruiting varieties of all.

PRUNUS CISTENA—The purple leaved sand cherry is a medium growing shrub with pinkish white flowers in profusion followed by blue or black fruits. The foliage is an intense bronze purple and remains all summer.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS SCHIPKOENSIS SIBERICA RUSSIAN LAUREL—An upright grower with wider leaves than zabel. Very hardy in the right location.

15-18 in. \$4.00; 18-24 in. \$6.50; 24-30 in. \$7.00

PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS ZABELIANA—Zabel Laurel is a spreading plant, in shape something like Pfitzer juniper. The leaf is rather narrow and long but is very glossy. The flower is much like that of the chokeberry and comes quite late in the season. It is a very graceful grower.

15-18 in. \$4.00; 18-24 in. \$6.50; 24-30 in. \$7.00

PRUNUS TOMENTOSA—Manchu or Nanking cherry has slightly pinkish flowers underlaid with a red calyx cup which gives the appearance of a deep pink blossom. The bright red cherries are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and are very attractive as well as being edible.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

PRUNUS TRILOBA—Flowering plum becomes a good sized bush with wide spreading branches covered with double pink flowers before leaves come. It has been scarce but we now have a good stock.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

PYRACANTHA — THE FIRETHORNS

PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LALANDI—Laland firethorn is a dark green foliated thorny evergreen member of the hawthorn tribe. The blossom is white, borne in clusters and is followed by orange berries which remain over winter. It will grow in shade or sun but berries much better in the sun.

1 Gal. \$1.75; 18-24 in. \$3.50; 2-3 ft. \$5.00; 5 Gal. \$6.50

PYRACANTHA COCCINEA PAUCIFLORA—Sparce firethorn is a dwarf form of coccines.

3-4 ft. \$5.00

PYRACANTHA GOVERNMENT RED—An upright grower with smaller leaves and brilliant red berries in masses. Not as hardy as lalandi.

5 Gal. \$6.50

PYRACANTHA ROYAL 3-4 ft. \$5.00

RHAMNUS CHADWICKII—This is a new large glossy fruited buckthorn.

3-4 ft. \$2.00

RHODOTYPOS KERRIODES—Jet Bead or white kerria has a small flower shaped like that of the flowering dogwood. The foliage is pleated and the berry is black.

18-23 in. \$1.50; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

RHODODENDRON—These need very acid soil and some shade. We will have a small selection of hardy varieties in several colors.

Individual plants priced separately

RHUS — THE SUMACS

RHUS AROMATICA (CANADENSIS)—Aromatic sumac is a much branched spreading plant seldom exceeding four feet in height. The leaves consist of bright green compound leaves. Flowers are yellow, small; fruit bright red. Fall foliage is brilliant.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

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YOUR PLANTINGS ARE THE ONLY THING THAT YOU
BUY THAT GROWS IN VALUE WITH THE YEARS.

RHUS COPPALINA—Flame leaved or shining sumac is the most valuable of the taller sumacs tho seldom seen. The foliage is a bright glossy varnished green followed by brilliant crimson in the fall.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

RHUS TYPHINA—The common staghorn sumac. Greenish terminal spikes of bloom followed by brilliant crimson in the fall both in berry and leaves.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 6-8 ft. \$5.00

SALIX PURPUREA NANA—The purple osier is one of the better willows. It makes a shrub about nine feet with very dense growth, fine leaves and purple bark. Valuable as a real screen.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

SALIX DISCOLOR French Pussy Willow—Large Catkins in March and April.

18-24 in. \$1.50; 6-8 ft. \$7.50

SARCOCOCEA HOOKERIANA HUMALIS — Slow growing evergreen shrub for shady locations. Prefers slightly acid soil and plenty of moisture. Fruits are a glossy blue-black.

2 Gal. \$4.75

SKIMMIA JAPONICA (Female)—A dwarf compact growing shrub with glossy deep green foliage. Grows best in partial shade. Red berries.

5Gal. \$6.00

SKIMMIA JAPONICA (Male)—Large flowering male blooms from early fall until late spring.

5 Gal. \$6.00

SHEPHERDIA ARGENTEA—Silver buffalo berry is a hardy shrub with silvery foliage, small yellow flowers and red edible fruit.

18-24 in. \$1.50; 2-3 ft. \$2.00

STRANVASSIA DAVIDIANA — Informal evergreen shrub with clusters of showy red berries competing with purple and bronze leaves from late fall to Christmas. White flowers in clusters in Spring. (Peaty soil)

18-24 in. \$4.50; 2-3 ft. \$6.00

SPIRAEA — THE BRIDAL WREATHS

SPIRAEA ARGUTA—Garland spirea is a very floriferous shrub with fragrant white flowers. The leaves are light green and turn yellow in the fall. This blooms with *Prunus triloba* and together they make a very showy spring group.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

SPIREA BILLIARDI — Bright pink flowers in spikes. July, September.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

SPIRAEA BUMALDA ANTHONY WATERER—is a very free blooming summer type that seldom gets over three feet. Flower rosy crimson.

18-24 in. \$1.50; 2-3 ft. \$2.00

SPIRAEA BUMALDA FROEBELI—grows a little taller than Anthony Waterer, has a lighter colored bloom but has richly colored bronzy foliage in the spring and fall.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

SPIRAEA CALOSA ALBA is a light colored dwarf about the height of Anthony Waterer with white bloom.

2-3 ft. \$2.00

SPIRAEA COCCINEA JAPONICA—is very similar to the older Anthony Waterer but with clearer and richer coloring. It does not turn magenta as the other does.

18-24 in. \$1.50; 2-3 ft. \$2.00

SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA—The true bridal wreath is a handsome form with double showy white flowers borne profusely and lasting a long while. The fall color is the richest of all the spireas. Should be in full sun, otherwise it will be scraggly.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

SPIRAEA THUNBERGI—is a finely foliaged lively light green shrub which blooms with masses of starry white flowers before the leaves come. It is a graceful grower whose fall color is rich. It will not do in alkali or in rich soils.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

SPIRAEA—VAN HOUTTE—is the best known of the lot. It is a rapid and vigorous grower, becoming a large gracefully arched plant with masses of white blossom heads all along the branches.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

SPIRAEA MACATHURZA— 18-24-in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00

SYRINGA — THE LILACS

The lilac is one of the most popular of plants and if the little known species and the newer varieties were better known it would be still more so. We do not grow the old common lilacs as they are too slow to bloom. Instead, we are using the hybrid forms, the so called French lilacs. Most of these bloom when they are very small. Our list is rather long. Some of them we have very few, others we do in quantity.

SYRINGA CHINENSIS (ROTHOMAGENSIS)—Chinese lilac is undoubtedly a hybrid with persian as one of its parents. It is much larger and better than persian in every way. The trusses are very large and feathery. There is a good deal of variation in color from lavender grey to reddish purple.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

SYRINGA AMURENSIS JAPONICA—Japanese tree lilac is an upright growing tree like lilac with bark similar to an apricot. It is white with a creamy tint borne in immense trusses on old plants in the latter part of June. It is the last lilac to bloom.

18-24 in. \$1.50; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50; 5-6 ft. \$5.00

SYRINGA VILLOSA—Himalayan lilac looks much like Hungarian but has lighter colored foliage and bloom that is on the pink order.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50; 4-5 ft. \$3.50

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FLOWERING TREES ADD CHARM WITH THEIR SPRING
COLOR AS WELL AS GIVE SHADE

FRENCH LILACS

Here is a large selection of varieties giving bloom from early to late in all manner of color and form, as well as tall, short and medium growing sorts. These days one can get a lilac to fit almost any specifications. We are describing in detail some of the newer ones, some of which we have not as yet seen in bloom.

AMI SCHOTT—Double deep blue.

2-3 ft. \$2.50; 3-4 ft. \$3.50

CHARLES JOLY—Double reddish purple.

18-24 in. \$2.00; 2-3 ft. \$2.50; 3-4 ft. \$3.50

KATHERINE HAVEMEYER.

18-24 in. \$2.00; 2-3 ft. \$2.50

MARECHAL FOCH is a bright crimson rose with a pink eye. Immense trusses borne on long straight stems.

18-24 in. \$2.00; 2-3 ft. \$2.50

MADAME CHARLES SOUCHET—This is one of Lemoines most recent introductions. Very large and regular single flowers of the purest sky blue with enormous panicles. This variety is very floriferous and even blooms on young plants.

18-24 in. \$3.00; 2-3 ft. \$4.00

MADAM CASIMER PERIER—Double white.

2-3 ft. \$2.50; 3-4 ft. \$3.00

MISS ELLEN WILLMOTT—Double white.

5-6 ft. \$5.00

MRS. W. E. MARSHALL is a really good very dark late variety with long slender panicles. Rich violet purple. Similar to Ludwig Spaeth but a more profuse bloomer.

18-24 in. \$2.00; 2-3 ft. \$2.50

PAUL THIRION has upright panicles of an obtuse and nearly hemispherical shape; regular but large flowers with round and imbricated lobes. Claret rose with carmine buds.

2-3 ft. \$2.50; 3-4 ft. \$3.00

PRESIDENT GREVY—Semi-double pale blue.

18-24 in. \$2.00; 2-3 ft. \$2.50

PRESIDENT LINCOLN—Single blue

2-3 ft. \$2.50; 3-4 ft. \$3.00

SOUVENIR DE LUDWIG SPAETH—Single red purple.

2-3 ft. \$2.50; 3-4 ft. \$3.00

Congo —

2-3 ft. \$2.50; 3-4 ft. \$3.00

Single Red

TAMARIX HISPIDA COOLIDGEI (Pink Tamarix)—Drought and heat resisting shrub with plummy light green scale-like leaves. Has billowy masses of pink flowers.

18-24 in. \$1.50; 2-3 ft. \$2.00

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THE VIBURNUMS ARE AMONG THE FINEST SHRUBS
FOR FLOWERS, BERRIES AND FALL COLOR.

VIBURNUM — THE ARROWWOODS AND SNOWBALLS

VIBURNUM BURKWOODI—Burkwood viburnum is relatively new. It is evergreen in mild winters. The foliage is deep glossy green but rather sparing. In the fall it turns bronzy brown. The bloom comes about two weeks before that of *Viburnum Carlesi*. It is pinkish white and waxy with wonderful fragrance. All plants are BB

18-24 in. \$4.00; 2-3 ft. \$5.00; 3-4 ft. \$6.50 4-5 ft. \$8.00

VIBURNUM CARLESI—Carles viburnum has delicate coral pink blossom which open to pearl white with intense but exquisite fragrance. The leaves are grayish green and semipersistant often turning bronzy red in fall. BB.

18-24 in. \$5.00; 24-30 in. \$6.00

VIBURNUM CASSINOIDES — Withe rod viburnum has creamy white flowers in flat heads. The fruits are at first green, then pink, then black. The leaves in fall turn purple, then orange red. Of medium height and likes damp soil.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

VIBURNUM CHENAULTI—Similar to *V. Burkwoodi*, but with even larger flower heads and finer foliage.

12-15 in. \$2.50; 15-18 in. \$3.50; 18-24 in. \$6.00

VIBURNUM DENTATUM—Arrowwood gives delightful wine colored foliage in the fall with blue berries following white flowers.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2- 3ft. \$2.00 3-4 ft. \$2.50

VIBURNUM FRANGRANS—Fragrant or lilac viburnum is a little known but interesting and unique spreading flowering shrub. It has good looking foliage and carries a profusion of two inch clusters of lilac scented little flowers, pink in the bud and white when open. It blooms extremely early.

15-18 in. \$3.00; 18-24 in. \$4.00; 2-3 ft. \$5.00; 3-4 ft. \$6.50

VIBURNUM JUDDI—This too is a more vigorous grower than *Viburnum carlesi*. It is more pink and a more prolific bloomer. Will grow and flower in heavy shade.

9-12 in. \$2.00; 12-15 in. \$2.50; 15-18 in. \$3.00

VIBURNUM LANTANA—The wayfaring tree is a tall grower with large gray green leaves that are wrinkled or pleated. They are whitish beneath and fade in fall in gorgeous tones of bronzy purple. The white flowers are followed by red clusters of berries that turn black as they ripen.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

VIBURNUM LENTAGO—Nannyberry makes a small tree or large shrub with smooth dark green leaves, red in the fall. The flower is white, the fruit is blue.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

VIBURNUM OPULUS NANA—Dwarf cranberry has foliage similar to the common snowball but smaller. It seldom gets two feet high. It is a foliage plant only. It makes good dwarf hedges.

18-24 in. \$2.00

VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILIS—The common snowball has large double snowball like heads in May.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

VIBURNUM SIEBOLDI—A handsome and vigorous large leaved shrub with lovely flower and fruit. Given time it really gets large.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50; 4-5 ft. \$3.50

VIBURNUM RHYTODIPHYLLUM—Leather leaved viburnum is a stout branched, evergreen attaining a height of about ten feet. The leaves are four to seven inches long, dark green and shining, with heavily wrinkled surfaces. The flowers are yellowish white, in clusters and borne above the foliage. The fruit is red, changing to black at maturity. Better in sheltered places.

2-3 ft. \$5.50; 3-4 ft. \$7.50; 4-5 ft. \$10.00

VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM—Double File Viburnum, flat white blossoms along the stems.

18-24 in. \$1.50; 2-3 ft. \$2.00

VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM—This is a roundish leaved variety of *V. Tomentosum*. It is very good looking.

2-3 ft. \$2.00; 3-4 ft. \$2.50

VIBURNUM TRILOBUM—(AMERICANUM) — High bush cranberry has orange red fruits in large persistent clusters. Flowers are white. Foliage three lobed and brilliant in the autumn.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00 3-4 ft. \$2.50

THE WEIGELIAS

WEIGELIA BRISTOL RUBY—Patent #492—Ruby red shading to garnet crimson.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00 3-4 ft. \$2.50

WEIGELIA FLORIDA—(ROSEA)—The old fashioned pink.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00 3-4 ft. \$2.50

WEIGELIA DWARF VARIEGATED—A dwarf compact grower with variegated leaves and pink flowers in May or June.

18-24 in. \$1.75; 2-3 ft. \$2.00 3-4 ft. \$2.50

XANTHOCERAS SORBIFOLIA—Hyacinth shrub or yellow horn is a flowering shrub or small tree with leaves like a mountain ash. Flowers funnel shaped, white with five little yellow horns and a blotch at the base which turns red.

Small plants \$1.50



STRAWBERRIES FROM YOUR OWN YARD ARE BETTER

VINES

Well placed vines are the most beautiful and graceful of Nature's decorations. Whether as clinging wall cover or on a trellis or on a pergola or as a ground cover on steep and rock slopes the vine has a place all its own. Our list is made up of sorts of real merit. Vines should be placed in rich soil and not in the usual mixture of Brickbats, plaster and subsoil about the foundations of the average house.

AMPELOPSIS TRICUSPIDATA VEITCHII—Boston Ivy will stick to any wall. It gives a fine leafy cover in summer, is usually red in fall and gives a delicate tracery of branches in the winter. They must be planted tight against the wall and then cut to the ground to start them sticking.

3 yr. \$1.00; Pots \$1.75

AMPELOPSIS BREVIPEDUNCULATA MAXIMOWICZII—Porcelain Berry ampelopsis is a very striking vine in fruit. The leaves are ivy like, the flower is inconspicuous. The berries are porcelain blue, but all summer and fall all manner of tones from green thru white and purple can be found on the maturing branches. It must have support. It will not stick to a wall

Pots \$1.75

CAMPIS MADAME GALEN—This is a new trumpet vine hybrid that is not only large blt has got away from the old brick color. It is much better than the old form.

Grafts from pots \$2.50

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—Sweet autumn clematis is a rapid growing late blooming climber with starry fragrant flowers.

\$1.00; Pots \$1.75

CLEMATIS HYBRIDS—The large flowering clematis are very popular but are a little hard to establish. They demand a cool depth of rich loamy soil into which a moderate amount of lime has been worked, together with well rotted manure. They are very susceptible to drought injury. Plant them so the roots can be shaded and the tops get out in the sunlight.

All from pots \$1.75

CRIMSON STAR—Red large.

HENERI—Large white.

JACKMANNI—Abundant violet purple in masses.

MME. EDOUARD ANDRE—Red

MME. B. VELLARD—Lilac

RAMONA—Lavender blue with darker anthers.

EVONYMUS FORTUNEI (RADICANS) — Common winter creeping evonymus. An attractive hardy evergreen self clinging vine producing pretty red and yellow berries. Desirable for covering walls or as a ground cover.

\$2.50

EVONYMUS FORTUNEI VEGETUS — Big leafed winter creeper is a pretty low evergreen climber with aerial rootlets which cling to almost any support. Round dull green leaves. Bright scarlet berries. Can be trimmed and used as a dwarf hedge.

\$2.50

EVONYMUS FORTUNEI MINIMUS—This is a small leaved dwarf form.

\$2.50

EVONYMUS FORTUNEI VARIEGATA—A silver edged striking form.

\$2.50

Evonymus Coloratus **\$2.50**

HEDRA HELIX—English Ivy is an excellent hardy vine for shade. It will not stick to concrete.

\$1.00; Pots \$1.50

JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM—Winter jasmine opens its yellow flowers in late winter or early spring. It is a month before forsythia.

\$2.00

LONICERA JAPONICA HALLEANA—Hall's honeysuckle is evergreen with white bloom that fades yellow. Very fragrant. A real ground cover as it roots wherever it hits the ground.

\$1.50

LONICERA HECKROTTI—Summer King has large trumpets of red with a touch of lavender and lined with gold. Bloom is in large clusters thruout the summer.

4 yr. plants from pots \$1.50

POLYGONUM AUBERTI—Silver Lace or China Fleece vine is an extremely vigorous climber with masses of silvery fleecy bloom all summer. Pink after frost. Makes a real shade quickly.

\$1.50

WISTERIA—The oriental wisterias are much more precocious bloomers than the American varieties. Our plants are all grown from grafts from plants that really bloom. This year we offer the following;—In pots all are \$3.00.

ROSEA—Pink

ROYAL PURPLE—violet purple

SINENSIS—Blue



**WHY NOT GROW YOUR OWN FRUIT? RASBERRIES,
STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS**

..... **FRUITS AND BERRIES**

Apples

11/16 in. calipre four feet and up \$2.00 each for two year trees; 3 and 4 year trees to \$3.50.

Winter Banana

Red Delicious

Yellow Delicious

Yellow Transparent

Grimes Golden

Red Rome Beauty

Stayman Winesap

Red Jonathan

Whitney Crab

Wealthy

Gravenstern

Red June

3-N-1 with three varieties on the one tree \$5.00

Pears

2 year trees \$2.00

Bartlett

Seckle

Red Bartlett

Apricots

2 year trees \$2.00; Older trees from \$3.00 to \$5.00

Chinese

Tilton

Perfection

Peaches

All varieties \$2.00

Fertile Hale

J. H. Hale

Hale Haven

Imp. Elberta

Elberta

Red Haven

Golden Jubilee

Champion

Nectarine

Rochester

Prunes and Plums

Howards Miracle

Peach Plum

Italian

President

Damson

Satsuma

Yellow Egg

2 year old plants \$2.50; older plants \$3.00-\$5.00

Cherries

May Duke

Late Duke

Black Tartarian

Centennial

Montmorency

Royal Anne

Lambert

Bing

Deacon

Black Republican

Sour cherries; Sweet cherries \$2.75

3-N-1 Cherry \$5.50

Grapes

Thompson Seedless

Agawam—Red

Portland—White

Tokay

Brighton—Red

Fredonia—Black

Sheridan—Black

Concord—Black

Niagra—White

2 year plants \$.75

Golden Muscat—2 yr. plants \$1.00

Currants and Gooseberries

Gooseberry—Champion and Pixwell. \$.75

Currant—Red Lake .75

The Brambles

	1	12	50	100
Black Raspberry				
Morrison 1 yr. Tips .....	.20	1.75	6.50	12.00
Morrison 2 yr. Transplants .....	.30	3.00	15.00	
Red Raspberry				
Indian Summer—Everbearer .....	.20	1.75	6.50	12.00
Latham—One crop .....	.15	1.50	5.50	10.00
Boysenberry				
Regular .....	.20	1.75	6.50	12.00
Thornless .....	.25	2.00	7.50	14.00

Strawberries

	12	25	50	100
Gem Everbearer .....	.75	1.25	2.25	4.00
Northwest One Crop .....	.75	1.25	2.25	4.00
Streamliner—Everbearer	1.00	2.00	3.75	6.00

Perennial Vegetables

Rhubarb—Strawberry	.50 each
Asparagus—Mary Washington	.60 per 12

DWARF FRUIT TREES

DWARF APPLES — \$4.00

Yellow Transparent	Red Delicious
Red Jonathan	Stayman Winesap
	Golden Delicious

2 Tier Espalier — \$9.00 each

Red Jonathan	Yellow Transparent
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DWARF APRICOTS — \$4.00

Moorpak

DWARF PEACHES — \$4.00

Rochester	Hale Haven
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DWARF PEARS — \$4.00

Bartlett	Clapps Favorite
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DWARF PLUMS

Satsuma \$4.00

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT

5-6 ft. Br. \$4.00

BALLING CHARGES

All coniferous evergreens, broad leaved evergreens, oaks, magnolias, cotoneasters, French lilacs and a few soft rooted trees are sold with an earth ball. Where other stock has to be balled the following schedule of prices is to be added to the listed price.

18-24 in. plants	.25 each	4-6 ft. plants	\$1.00 each
2-3 ftl	.40	6-8 ft.	1.50
3-4 ft.	.60	Larger in proportion.	

HELP "PLANT AMERICA" BY PLANTING YOUR
OWN HOME GROUNDS

PATENTED ROSES

Most of the newer varieties have been patented. That such patented plants are better than some of the older non-patents is not true. Some of them are; a few of them are not. Patent right simply give the introducer the right to license their growing by commercial growers and to collect a royalty on them. Many of them are outstanding. Some of those that we have listed have not been grown in this area as yet, but they have nearly all been awarded honors of some kind in competition throughout the country and will probably work well. Many of our patents have been ALL AMERICAN ROSE SELECTIONS (AARS) which means that they have competed and won with all the introductions of that year all over the United States. Many of the older patents came out before the advent of the AARS but would certainly be tops for the year of their introduction.

GRANDIFLORAS

This brand new rose class just defined by All-America Rose Selections is going to do a lot to glamorize Rose gardens. The flowers have the same high-centered form, long stems, and even in some cases the fragrance of the hybrid tea roses. The blooms are usually borne in clusters so that you get many more of them, and the stems on the blooms are long enough for cutting and for effective arrangements. The plants are very vigorous and tall growing and can be used in many places in the garden design.

BUCCANEER—is a bright shining butter-cup yellow from Armstrongs. It has a long slender tapering bud opening to a dazzling yellow. Thirty petalled flower of moderate fragrance and great weather resistance. It is very vigorous reaching five or six feet in a couple of years.

Plant Patent No. 1119

From pots \$2.75 each

CARROUSEL—This is a new one yet it rates 9.2 in the American Rose Society. It is sparkling red. Reports from all over the country tell of its ability to withstand heat and cold. No bluing. Resists mildew. Long cutting stems on a strong growing plant. Cut flowers keep well.

Pat. No. 1066

2 yr. No. 1 Plants in Pots \$2.25

DEAN COLLINS—"The Lazy Gardener's Rose." The first of a new class of rose: the Flora-Tea. A cross of Armstrong and Floradora, both AARS winners. The spirea-red buds open to full, double, long-lasting blooms of luminous rose-opal and carmine. The plants are vigorous and upright with glossy dark green, disease- and mildew-resistant foliage. This rose is a "toughy" and will perform beautifully with a minimum of care — truly a lazy gardener's rose.

2 year No. 1 plants in pots \$2.25 PAF

MONTEZUMA Gr. Pat. No. 1383—Brilliant new orange-red. Vigorous free-blooming.

2 year No. 1 plants \$3.00

QUEEN ELIZABETH — 1955 AARS. Delicate clear pink buds and high centered open blooms on long stem for cutting. Vigorous and extremely tall-growing plant with glossy green foliage.

PAF

2 yr. No. 1 Plants in Pots \$2.75

JUNE BRIDE p. a. f.—Is the First White Grandiflora Rose ever developed. At last, a disease-resistant white. A super-vigorous, free-blooming grandiflora rose that bears hundreds of fragrant white blooms from early spring through late fall. It grows big and strong, twice the size of ordinary bushes. **Pots \$2.75**

STARFIRE (PAF) — 1959 All American Rose Selection. Another of the increasingly popular Grandifloras. Rich red, long tapering bud. The plant is vigorous, well foliaged, typical of the Grandiflora class. **Pots \$3.75**

PATENTED HYBRID TEAS

The following lists are quite new. Several of them are AARS Winners of 1952 to 1959. The others are really outstanding.

ANGEL WINGS—Long golden buds open to large perfectly formed creamy white flowers tinged pink. These flowers age gracefully the pink deepening and suffusing thru the petals. An exhibition type rose of surpassing beauty. Extremely upright. Vibrant green foliage. PAF. **Pots \$3.25**

AZTEC HT—Big brilliant orange-scarlet. Pt. No. 1648. **Pots \$3.00**

CAPISTRANO—A large globular double bloom borne singly. Very fragrant bright pink with disease resistant foliage. A good bloomer with vigorous upright growth. **AARS 1943; Patent 445** **Pots \$2.25**

CHARLES MALLERIN—This is a rose of midnight crimson velvet. A six inch flower with heavy petalage and strong fragrance. **Pots \$2.75**

CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG—A vigorous growing rose with dark leathery foliage on long stems. The streamlined buds of deep carmine are followed by rich cerise bloom. One of the finest. **AARS 1943; Patent 445** **Pots \$2.50**

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL—A seedling of Charlotte Armstrong of lively glowing crimson of lovely form both as a bud and when fully open. It is heavily petaled and lasts remarkably well cut or in bad weather. The plant is vigorous and compact. A real comer in red roses. **Patent applied for. AARS 1953** **Pots \$2.75**

FIRST LOVE—has long slender buds of a lovely delicate dawn-pink. Flowers are borne singly on long slender stems. The plant is vigorous and much branched giving plenty of flowers that stand hot weather well. This should be a successor to Lulu **Patent No. 921** **Pots \$2.50**

FORTY NINER—The tall growing plant is slender but compact. The bloom is free and continuous. The long pointed buds produce large double, slightly fragrant flowers of Orient to Cherry red with a yellow reverse. Brilliantly colored particularly in the fall. **Patent No. 792; AARS 1949** **Pots \$2.50**

AUDIE MURPHY—Plant Pat. 1558 (Lammerts). You'll love the long shapely buds of vivid rich crimson, which unfold into lovely blooms of iridescent red with a velvety sheen. Wonderful petal texture; spicy fragrance; long cutting stems; abundant dark green disease-resistant foliage; prolific bloom — all add up to make this a favorite red for arrangements. Tall and extremely free flowering, it also qualifies as a Grandiflora. Gold Certificate Award—City of Portland A. R. S. 86 points. **Pots \$3.00**

GOLDEN WINGS—The Most Unusual Rose Ever Developed. An extremely beautiful and vigorous everblooming rose which will reach shrublike proportions if left to its own manner of growing. This is a landscape man's dream come true. Can you imagine a hedge of this rose in bloom from spring to fall? It can also be confined to an ordinary bed of roses. This rose is as versatile as it is beautiful. It is ironclad hardy and truly one of the all-time great roses. An early order will assure your supply. **Pots \$2.75**

HAPPINESS—is a brilliant red with firm heavy petals with a coppery sheen. Flowers age to crimson-carmine or royal rose red. It does not blue. The form is good with nicely curled petals. **Patent 911** **Pots \$2.25**

HELEN TRAUBEL—This is a blend of warm pink and luminous apricot, always with a bright rich undertone that makes it sparkle. Buds are large, long and graceful. Blooms large and fragrant. A free bloomer. **Patent No. 1028** **Pots \$2.75**

LOVE SONG—Out of Peace comes another lovely rose—so beautifully named, with coloring that could well inspire a "Love Song"—yes, bi-color, rich salmon-pink, with brilliant yellow on the lower third of the petals and lighter yellow reverse. Very large blooms 4½ to 5 inches or more and very dble. with 35 to 55 petals. The plant closely resembles Peace in its sturdy habits of growth and strong stems supporting the blooms. Foliage is heavy, deep green. This rose blooms freely and continuously, lasting well and being slightly fragrant, with another virtue of not fading as the bloom opens, but becoming more colorful. 3-4 ft. **Patent No. 1360** **Pots \$2.75**

LOWELL THOMAS—One of the nicest yellows we have seen in a long while. A very vigorous grower with long tight buds of a rich deep golden yellow, opening to a large flower of lighter shade. Slight fragrance. **Patent No. 595; AARS 1944** **Pots \$2.50**

ISOBEL HARKNESS—Lovely, long yellow buds and clear shining yellow flowers on fine stems. Good medium plant. **Patent No. 1650.** **Pots \$3.00**

MIRANDY—Is is a huge (50 petals) full red blossom that is long lasting and does not blue with age as many do, but become a soft violet. Intense Damask fragrance. Likes heat. **Patent #632; AARS 1945** **Pots \$2.50**

MISSION BELLS—A vigorous disease resistant salmon to shrimp pink, high centered double of moderate fragrance. Bushy grower with profuse continuous bloom. **Patent #923; AARS 1950** **Pots \$2.25**

KORDES PERFECTA—A flashing new color. Cream white buds edged with carmine, which color spreads throughout as the flower opens to a combination of pink, white, and yellow. A vigorous disease free plant. Patent 1604.
Pots \$3.75

MIDNIGHT — Long slender buds open to deep-red flowers shaded black. Long stems and fragrant. Big vigorous plant. Patent No. 1542.
Pots \$3.00

PINK FAVORITE — Large, long pointed deep pink buds open to double well formed flowers. Good single stems. Healthy, upright plant with continuous bloom. Patent No. 1523.
Pots \$2.75

MOJAVE—The only AARS Hybrid Tea winner for 1954. Mojave is named for California's famous desert, and the name fits it perfectly because its rich coloring is typical of a desert sunset—glowing orange shot with flame-like tones of scarlet and vermilion. The plant is extremely vigorous and seldom without a display of blooms. The long stemmed long tapering buds open to big, pleasantly fragrant, richly colored flowers.

Plant Patent No. 1176 2 year #1 plants in pots \$3.00

NEW YORKER—gives a large plant (4 to 4½ feet) with double (35 petals) high centered flowers of fruity fragrance. A vigorous grower with abundant velvety bloom. Patent No. 823
Pots \$2.50

NOCTURNE — A favorite deep crimson rose, with long slender buds, borne singly on long fine cutting stems. Sturdy tall growing bush with luxuriant foliage. Patent No. 713 2 yr. No. 1 Plants in Pots \$2.50

PEACE—The most talked of rose in recent years, and the finest of the newer introductions. It is very large, very double, cupped, fragrant lemon yellow shading deeper, with rose pink edges. The foliage is large, glossy, and the plant is a most vigorous grower, giving a compact upright bushy bush. Patent #591; AARS 1946
Pots \$2.75

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER—A new red rose. Unopened buds are large and rounded and of deep black red shade, opening into a clear bright red, 20 to 30 petaled flower. It is fragrant and blooms continuously. Plant is well branched and upright, of medium height.
2 year No. 1 Plants in Pots \$2.50

REX ANDERSON—This is a very pale lemon yellow on first opening but changes to white shortly. It is not the most profuse bloomer but in our experience is has been as nice a white rose as there is.
Pots \$1.75

PINK PEACE — Enormous dusky-pink flowers of beautiful form carried erect on heavy canes. Free and continuous bloom. Non-fading and fragrant. Vigorous. PAF.
Pots \$3.25

SHOW GIRL—An extremely vigorous upright plant with good leathery foliage. The fragrant semi-double deep pink bloom follows a long pointed bud. Patent No. 646
Pots \$2.50

SUN VALLEY ROSE — Beautifully shaped buds open to large long lasting blooms of guinea gold. The dark green foliage is disease resistant.

Pat. No. 1135

2 yr. No. 1 Plants in Pots \$2.75

SUTTER'S GOLD—Beautiful long pointed yellow bud, shaded orange-red. Strong vigorous and free branching plants with masses of bloom. A rich tea fragrance not found in any other yellow rose. Disease resistant.

Patent 885; AARS 1950

Pots \$2.50

SYMPHONIE—This is a luscious pink spread over a silvery tint, with the veins giving a pattern of deepest carmine pink. On the back of the petals the silvery undertones shines through, and often a thread of it shows along their edge. Large bloom. Good fragrance.

\$2.25

TAFFETA—This urn shaped bud develops into a semi-double multi-colored rose varying from all combinations of straw yellow to begonia. A good grower with nice foliage and profuse all season bloom.

Patent # 716; AARS 1948

Pots \$2.50

TIFFANY — (AARS 1955) The lovely Phlox-pink buds of this new hybrid tea open into a large high-centered full blown rose which is very fragrant.

Patent No. 1304

2 yr. No. 1 Plants in Pots \$2.75

WHITE KNIGHT—Pointed buds open to perfectly formed pure white flowers on good stems. Upright; good foliage.

Patent No. 1359

Pots \$3.25

WHY DO IT BY GUESS AND HAVE TO DO IT
OVER AGAIN? SEE US FIRST!

FLORIBUNDA ROSES

BETTY PRIOR—A lovely flowering, vigorous growing plant that blooms constantly. The blossom is single, of fair size, fragrant, reddish pink on the outside and shrimp pink within.

Patent No. 340

Pots \$1.75

CIRCUS FI—Medium height. A magnificent show of changing orange, bright yellow, pink and red.

Patent No. 1382, AARS 1956

Pots \$2.75

DAGMAR SPAETH — Masses of pure white flowers with yellow stamen centers. Ideal for bedding.

\$1.75

EUTIN — Carmen red clusters on long stems.

\$1.75

FASHION—A new color in roses; a distinctive intense salmon-orange. Blooms constantly and looks well even when faded. Medium height. Winner of top award in United States, France and Great Britain.

AARS 1950; Patent #789

Pots \$2.25

FLORADORA — Orange-scarlet. Abundant Bloom. High growing vigorous plant. (AARS 1945)

\$1.75

FUSILIER — Rich brilliant red-orange. 3 inch flowers in heavy clusters. Medium height with good foliage. Patent Applied for.

Pots \$2.75

FRENSHAM—An English non-patented introduction which is very highly rated in the American Rose Society "Proof of the Pudding." It is a deep unfading scarlet on a three to four foot plant.

Pots \$1.75

GARNETTE—The same long, long-lasting petite garnet red of the florist, doing just as well in outdoor gardens. Perfectly formed buds and full open flower; lovely foliage. You can't beat Garnette.

Pots \$1.75

GOLD CUP — Golden yellow non-fading flowers; pleasant rose fragrance. Growth to 2½ feet with good foliage. Patent No. 1683.

Pots \$2.75

IMPROVED LAFAYETTE — Cerese red. Always in bloom. **\$1.75**

JIMINY CRICKET — This 1955 AARS Winner has tangerine red buds opening to coral-orange open flowers with pleasing Old Rose fragrance. Foliage glossy bronze to glossy green.

Patent No. 1346

2 yr. No. 1 Plants in Pots \$2.25

GREEN FIRE FI P.A.F. — New Armstrong rose for 1959. Free blooming. Medium to low plant with masses of sun-fast bright yellow flowers.

Pots \$2.75

MASQUERADE—A new color break in floribunda. This rose really changes its color. The golden yellow buds open and gradually change to rose pink as the petals unfold. The color then changes to deep pink and vermillion and finally a deep red. With clusters of 25 to 30 buds, one may have all these colors unfurled at once. Gets about three feet high and blooms continually.

Patent #975

Pots \$2.25

IVORY FASHION FI Pat. No. 1688—All-American Winner for 1959. Medium sized Floribunda with blooms of pale gold to ivory.

Pots \$3.00

MOONSPRITE FL—New Armstrong Floribunda for 1957. Fine medium-size plant. Free blooming with double flowers shading from gold to snowy-white

Patent No. 1450

Pots \$2.75

ORANGE TRIUMPH — Orange-scarlet.

\$1.75

PINK BOUNTIFUL — Soft pink fully petaled miniature of a Hybrid Tea.

Patent No. 607

2 yr. No. 1 Plants in Pots \$2.00

PINOCCHIO—A lovely pink floribunda with a suffusion of salmon and pink with a deeper tone with age. It is a small semi-double with good sprays and fine foliage. The plant is a bushy dwarf but is a good grower.

Patent No. 484

Pots \$2.00

RED PINOCCHIO—A medium sized double, cupped, fragrant, velvety carmine red in clusters. Vigorous, bushy. Two and one half feet with profuse bloom.

Patent No. 812

Pots \$2.00

POULSEN'S BEDDER (7.4). — Strong upright plant attaining a height of about 3 ft., producing masses of big, slightly ruffled blooms of clear rich pink. Long lasting.

Pots \$1.75

ROSE ELFE — A favorite Silvery-pink for small arrangements. Profuse bloomer. **\$1.75**

SPARTAN FL—Vigorous, medium height. Large double blooms of orange-red. Free blooming.
Patent No. 1357 **Pots \$2.75**

TEXAN—Fiery red blossoms; vigorous growth. Cross between Peace and Improved Lafayette.
Patent applied for. **Pots \$2.75**

VOGUE—was the AARS winner for 1952. It has immense clusters of large flowers, cherry coral in color, with a carnation fragrance. It is hardy, vigorous with disease resistant foliage. It grows from thirty to thirty-six inches and like most of the floribunda tribe is a very valuable landscape plant.
Patent 926 **Pots \$2.25**

WORLD'S FAIR—Deep velvety red, rather large semi-double flowers, borne in clusters. An outstanding, dependable floribunda for bud and flower formation. Makes a dashing color splash.
Patent 362 **Pots \$1.75**

WHITE BOUQUET FL—All-America Winner for 1957. Medium height, rounded plant, nearly always blanketed with very large, fragrant, snow-white blooms.
Patent No. 1415 **Pots \$2.75**

YELLOW PINOCCHIO — Same habit as Pinocchio only the color is apricot-yellow.
Pat. 992 **\$1.75**

TOM TOM. PAF. — Beautiful blooms of an unusual shade of (dusky) rose pink. Very uniform compact bushy growth. New growth and foliage beautiful shade of dark red.
Pots \$2.75

PATENTED CLIMBERS

CLB. CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG
Patent No. 523 **2 yr. No. 1 Plants in Pots \$2.75**

CLIMBING CRIMSON GLORY—Has the same velvety crimson fragrant flower as the bush form.
Patent #736 **Pots \$2.75**

GOLDLOCKS—A climbing sport of the spectacular golden yellow floribunda. Grows 6 to 10 feet in height and is loaded with big clusters of golden blooms almost continuously.
Patent 1090 **Pots \$2.75**

GOLDEN SHOWERS—All-America Winner for 1957. Displays its long pointed buds and large fragrant yellow blooms from early spring until late fall. Can be trained as a pillar rose or climber.
P.A.F. **Pots \$3.00**

BLOSSOMTIME — Pleasing light rose pink; H.T. form. Profuse bloom all season. Good foliage; vigorous. Patent Profuse bloom all season. Good foliage; vigorous. Patent No. 1240.

Pots \$2.75

CL CHRYSLER IMPERIAL — Patent No. 1528. — Long buds, large flowers of crimson red. Excellent plant and foliage.

Pots \$3.00

PEACE—The same lovely flowers of canary-yellow, gold, cream, white and apple-blossom, the same fine foliage and strong stems which have made Peace in the bush form one of the world's most beloved roses. Of course you get a lot more blooms on a big climbing plant.

Patent No. 932

Pots \$2.50

CL. QUEEN ELIZABETH — P.A.F. New! Enchanting lovely clear pink blooms on long cutting stems; vigorous growth; disease-resistant foliage.

Pots \$3.00

NON-PATENTED ROSES

These are the older varieties that have been with us for a good many years. They are all good sorts all of which would have been patented had they been introduced in recent years.

**THE PRICE OF ALL NON-PATENTED ROSES
IS \$1.75 IN CLOVERSET POTS**

Hybrid Teas

Reds

Crimson Glory
Ena Harkness
Etoile de Holland

Yellow

Duquesna de Peneranda
Eclipse
Mrs. P. S. DuPont

Pinks

Dainty Bess
Picture
The Doctor

Bicolors

Autumn
Pres. Hoover

White

K. A. Victoria
McGredy's Ivory

Vigorous Growing Large Flowering Climbers

BlazeRed Paul's ScarletScarlet

Non-Patented Climbing Hybrid Teas

These are all vigorous sports of the bush varieties. Usually they do not bloom as well as the bush sorts and sometimes they are a number of years before they really make a show. Some of them bloom more than once.

NON PAT. Clb. H. T.

Zenith — Red

Mrs. P. S. Du Pont — Yellow

New Dawn — Pink

Br. Colors — Pres. Hoover — Summer Sunset

K. A. Victoria — White

SHRUBBY ROSES

AUSTRIAN COPPER—One of the oldest roses in existence dating back to about 1600; a flashy single blossom orange scarlet on one side of the petal and yellow on the other.

HUGONIS—An extremely early yellow from China, the color of brilliant sunlight. Combines well with van Houtte Spirea and Rothomagensis lilac.

Large 3 year plants \$2.00; 2 yr. #1 \$1.75

ASTERS — MICHAELMAS DAISIES

THE CARDINAL — Brilliant deep reddish rose. A Garden standout.

2 yr. Plants \$.75

ARCHBISHOP — Mammoth new English Hybrid. Huge 2 inch semi double blooms, in massive sprays of rich deep blue-purple. Fine for cutting.

2 yr. Plants \$.75

BEACHWOOD CHALLENGER

2 yr. Plant \$.75

LILAC TIME — Deep violet-blue flowers on dwarf bushy plants.

2 yr. Plants \$.75

MT. EVEREST — White

2 yr. Plants \$.75

PHLOX

The Trailing Phloxes

PHLOX DIVARICATA—A spreading species with gray green foliage and lilac blue flowers in spring with the daffodils. Grows about 12 inches.

PHLOX SUBULATA ATROPURPUREA—An evergreen trailer with carmine red flowers in April and May. Four inches tall.

PHLOX SUBULATA EMERALD CUSHION—The greenest and most compact of the subulate type. Comes in pink or blue.

ALL PHLOX — 75c PER PLANT

. . . ● . . .

FOR GOOD PLANTING DESIGN AND GOOD
PLANTS CALL US, 2-2401

Phlox Decussata — Hardy Phlox

The old garden phlox of lavender and magenta shades are long since gone. In their place there are clear pinks and reds, whites and the so called calicoes. Phlox are absolutely hardy. With rich soil their rich distinctive colors brighten up midsummer gardens as nothing else can do.

2 YEAR PLANTS \$.75

Africa	Deep scarlet, midseason
Apple Blossom	Clear deep pink, midseason
Becompte	Rich bright burgundy red, dwarf
Brilliant	Fiery-carmen with deeper eye
Bridesmaid	Pure white, crimson eye, med.
Charles Curtis	Sunset red. A strong grower to three feet
Gen Petain	Deep wine red
July Light	Light crimson, large trusses with red eyes
Mary Louise —A very fragrant, prolific, pure white with two inch blooms.	
Morgenrood	Deep rose pink
New Bird	Red
Pink Charm	Deep pink, scarlet sheen
Prime Minister	White, red eye
Progress —A superb lightblue, set off with a deeper purple eye. Two inch flowers in large heads on tall stems.	
Rosy Blue	Rosy blue, very outstanding
Sonja	Baby blue with straw color eye
Wm. Ramsay	Purple
Unnamed mixed —These are plants of yesteryear or some whose label have been lost. Prices as \$.75 for field grown plants.	

ORIENTAL POPPIES

The oriental poppy is planted in the fall for best results. At that time there is practically no risk attached to the operation. The large and striking bloom in early summer is very impressive. They should be planted in the border where other plants can cover the holes left by the tops when they die back shortly after they finish blooming.

HEMEROCALLIS — THE DAY LILIES

In recent years the old lemon lily and tawny day lily have given place to multitudes of day lilies of many colors and blossoming seasons. As a result the demand for them is growing. We are listing a number of the older ones and a list of the new U.S. Department of Agriculture sorts released three years ago.

AMARYLLIS —A beautiful golden orange in July and August	\$.50
AUGUST PIONEER — A three foot plant blooming from mid-August to October. A profuse bloomer, chrome orange with outer half of the petals delicately flushed red .....	.75
BAGDAD —A July bloomer to 3½ feet. A clear orange throat, outer petals coppery red and mid-zone madder brown. ....	.50
GYPSY —Brilliant deep orange flowers in July .....	.50
HYPERION —The finest pale yellow. July and August. ....	.75

MRS. J. H. CRAWFORD —Rich apricot yellow, shaded light cadmium. Many flowers on four foot stems in June. ....	.75
LEONIAN HYBRIDS —These range from three to five feet in height. They have strong stems and the flowers are of every shade from deepest burnt orange thru flaming orange red into tints of pastel old rose and maroon. Lovely fragrance. ....	.75
MARGARET PERRY —Scarlet orange, center suffused yellow. ....	.50
MARY STOKER —Waxy apricot buff. July and August. 3½ ft. ....	.50
MRS. W. H. WYMAN —Fragrant yellow in July .....	.50
PALE MOON —Glistening pale yellow. Long blooms in July and August. Three and one half feet.	1.00
RAJAH —A most heavily flowered red with an orange throat that blooms in July and August. Up to four feet. ....	.50

United States Department of Agriculture Hybrids

ALL OF THESE ARE \$1.00 EACH

- ANNA ZENGER**—A light colored flower about five inches across in late mid-season.
- EMILY DICKINSON**—Plant very vigorous and floriferous; notable for the delicacy of the sun resistant flowers, five inches across. Glistening straw yellow. Very delightfully fragrant. Mid-season.
- GITA**—Four inch flowers on a three foot plant. The flowers are long and a light cobalt yellow self. Late mid-season.
- GOLDEN TRIANGLE**—Large flat triangular shaped flowers of heavy substance, six inches or more across and fully sun resistant. Lemon and buttercup yellow. Delightfully fragrant. Mid-season.
- IOWA**—A late midseason canary yellow of great sun resistance. One of the best. Late mid-season.
- KRISHNA**—4¾ in. flowers of velvety near oxblood red over orange yellow ground color. Narrow orange stripe. Very slightly fragrant. Midseason to late midseason on four foot plants.
- LEMON TULIP**—Plant almost three feet tall. Long flowers 5½ inces across. Empire yellow with narrow whitish stripe in center of the segments. Moderately fragrant. Midseason to late midseason.
- MARY HENRY**—Barium yellow and straw yellow. Very floriferous, sun resistant yet delicate. 4¾ to 5¼ inches across. 3½ feet tall.
- MITRA**—Wide open, sun resistant flowers 4½ inches across. Petals ruffled, orange with a reddish cast and narrow buff stripe in the center. Orange throat; moderately fragrant. Midseason.
- PAPAGAIO**—Plant three feet tall; gay flowers 5½ inches across. Near Dutch vermillion with a deeper eye zone. Orange and greenish throat. Late midseason.
- PURITY**—Fragrant, clear lemon yellow; 5¼ inch flowers. Excellent cut flower sort. Late midseason.
- REINBECK**—Vigorous, floriferous four foot plant with long flowers 6 inches across. Barium yellow suffused light pink. Very fragrant. Midseason to late.

SAFFRON QUEEN—A clean clear saffron yellow with wide open flower 4½ inches across. Moderately fragrant. Midseason.

STEPHEN FOSTER—Entirely sun resistant flowers of seavy substance, four or more inches across. Orange throat; iridescent blood red in full sun but in shade the color is modified by the orange ground color, giving a deeper shade, near Chianti. There is a narrow golden stripe thru the center of the petal segments. Midseason.

SUSANNA—A slightly fragrant cadmium orange five inches across.

The above descriptions are all from the U.S.D.A. folder

IRIS

We have grown iris in considerable quantity for over thirty years. In that time we have had probably more than 1200 sorts. We endeavor at the present time to keep about 100 varieties mostly of the newer ones. Some of them are so new that they are still expensive but many of them have been out long enough so that the price is very reasonable. The flower loving public is always more than welcome to see them when they are in bloom.

Some of the Newer Ones

ALLINE ROGERS—This resembles Cascade Splendor but has more rose pink

ALPINE GLOW—Subdued rose tones with slatey overcast. 40 inches.

ARAB CHIEF—Large burnt orange self. Good form....

ARGUS PHEASANT—A smooth soft brown self, flaring falls and wide standards; orange brown beard....

BALLERINA—Large ruffled wide petaled flamingo pink, 3 ft. branched.....

BANDMASTER—A free blooming medium blue, 40 inches

BLACK BANNER—Velvety, intensely colored near black. 36 inches.

BLACK RUBY—Very early, almost black red, bronze beard.

BLUE RYTHM—Large cornflower blue with silvery overtone.

BLUE VALLEY — Nearly true blue, ruffled. Very large.

CAROLINE JANE—There are many plicatas in white with bluestitchings or dots, but this new one appears to be the very finest of all. Flowers are huge, the stems very tall, and the white ground glistens like snow. Markings are clean and distinct—a delicate violet-blue. Must be seen to be fully appreciated. HM AIS 1951.

CHAMOIS—A very large pure chamois color with a yellow beard.

CHERIE—A large ruffled pink self of good form and substance. 34 inches.

CHANTILLY—A ruffled orchid pink. 36 inches.

- CHIVALRY**—A smooth medium blue, large and ruffled.
- CLOUD CAP**—This vigorous and husky growing new "blossom pink" is probably the largest pink to date, with very broad falls and an extra heavy bright tangerine beard. Free blooming, on 3½ ft. stalks. HM AIS 1951.
- DESERT SONG**—Beautifully ruffled, extra long cream self.
- DOLLY VARDEN**—A large very light pink with a salmon overlay. 38 inches.
- EXTRAVAGANZA** — Almost white standards shaded cream; the falls are a medley of copper, red, lavender and deep violet.
- FIRE DANCE**—A Burgundy red plicata. Ground color buff, heavily marked with dark wine red. 40 inches.
- FORT TICONDEROGA**—A glowing red that seems to spit fire from every corner of its petals. Standards are between orange and burnt sienna and the falls a very velvety bright garnet red. Haft is clean and sports a very brilliant deep orange beard.
- FUCHSIA**—Deeply colored raspberry pink, beard almost red.
- GAY BORDER**—A white plicata with 3/8 inch bright maroon edge.
- GENERAL PATTON**—A solid copper brown self. Glis- tens.
- GYPSY**—Coppery gold standards and brown falls.
- GYPSY ROSE**—Rich tapestry red suffused blue and copper.
- HAPPY BIRTHDAY**—A flower of flamingo pink. Ex- tremely large.
- HEATHER ROSE** — Rosy orchid pink, almost the color of heather.
- HELEN MCGREGOR**—Clear pale blue, flaring and ruf- fled.
- HERITAGE**—A flamingo pink with slightly ruffled semi-flaring falls nicely held standards and a bright tangerine beard.
- HI-TIME**—A striking golden apricot with a tangerine beard.
- ILLINOIS**—A big creamy yellow of good texture. 36 inches.
- ILLUSTRIOUS**—A new blue iris of very large size, uniform rich deep blue—almost indigo. The smooth haft is brownish and the beard is inconspicuous. Widely branched, three feet tall.
- JUNE BRIDE**—A deep apricot pink with a heavy ger- anium beard.
- LAKE SHANNON**—Close approach to bright indigo blue. 35 inches.
- LIGHTS ON**—One of the reddest iris. Velvety falls. 30-36 inches.
- LOVELIGHT**—Pastel blend of peach and pearl. 36 inches.
- OPAL CLOUD**—Pinkish opalescent blend, branched. 42 inches.

- PALAMINO**—Falls are pale ivory with an amber copper shoulder and a thin band all the way round. A suggestion of pink in the standards. A rich red beard. 36 inches.
- PASTELLO**—A luscious shade of lavender, with an all over rosy cast, standards and falls the same color. The beard is tangerine-orange. Of medium height and with limited branching. Very outstanding.
- PEACH PARFAIT**—Peach colored.
- PIERRE MENARD**—Hyacinth blue with canary yellow beard.
- PINK BOUNTIFUL** — Orchid pink, perfectly formed flowers with broad petals, smooth satiny texture and very heavy substance. Husky in growth and extremely floriferous. 38 to 40 inches tall. HM AIS 1951.
- PINK CAMEO**—A true pink devoid of violet influence..
- PINK SENSATION**—Delicate light pink with orange beard.
- PROSPECTOR**—Deep golden yellow with an ivory patch on falls.
- QUECHEE**—A handsome garnet-red self. Standards are cupped, the falls flaring and rounded and the bronze beard is thick and heavy. It is one of the reddest and is an easy grower producing its brilliant flowers abundantly on 36 inch stalks. HM AIS 1950.....
- RELENTLESS** — Solid deep red with yellow beard. Late.
- RODEO**—Standards clear gold, falls white, edged gold
- ROSABELLA**—Deep rose red with coppery suffusion. 48 inches.
- ROSEDALE**—A very late salmon pink blend floriferous.
- ROSE SPLENDOR**—Watermelon pink with slight coppery tint.
- SHARKSKIN**—A 44 inch silky white with a touch of yellow.
- SNOWFLURRY**—An early long lasting white abundant bloom. 4 feet.
- SOLID GOLD**—Huge, wide, ideally formed yellow, 3 feet and up.
- SPANISH PEAKS**—A pure clean white of immense proportions, without any yellow in the throat or on the haft.
- TEMPLE BELLS**—An extra large flowered apricot yellow without a peachy undertone. A heavy red orange beard.
- THOTMES III**—A glistening golden tan with a light brown beard. Extra broad falls, heavy texture. 40 inches.
- TOP FLIGHT**—A deeply colored apricot yellow. Standards and falls are practically the same shade but the beard is fiery orange-red and very thick and heavy. May prefer it over Temple Bells. Height 34 inches.
- TRANQUIL MOON**—Light yellow to deep cream standards and silvery white falls edged yellow. 40 inches.

- TWILIGHT SKY**—A soft clean clear pink with a red beard.
- VATICAN PURPLE**—A heavily textured, silky finished, deep bright blue purple, wide spreading falls and 36 inch stems.
- WATERLILLY**—Ivory-buff with flat falls and closed but crinkled standards. The color and texture will remind you of light toned charmois skin sprinkled with golden particles. These is a faint lavender cast in the central area of the falls. 34 inches.

Older But Good

- AMIGO**—Purple
AUBURN—Copper brown
BERMUDA SAND—Coffee tan
CASA MORENS—Pink, tan, apricot
CASCADE SPLENDOR—Pink, tan, apricot, differs from above
CLOUD CASTLE—Wistaria blue
COPPER LUSTRE—Coppery pink
DEEP VELVET—Black purple
FAIR ELAINE—Light yellow
FLORA ZENOR—Cameo pink
FRECKLES—Yellow, chocolate markings
GOLDBEATER—Deep chrome yellow...
GOLDEN MAJESTY—Deep yellow
GRAND CANYON—Plum, copper, and gold
LADY MOHR—Oyster white standards, greenish yellow falls.....
LADY OF SHALOTT—White, pink edge and spots
LORD DUNGAN—Chinese and pansy violet
LOS ANGELES—White, blue edged
MINNIE COQUITT—Large white with wine purple edge
MOONLIT SEA—Indigo blue with gold heart; falls white brushed deep blue.
OLA KALA—Almost an orange.....
ROYAL SCOT—White with burgundy red edge
SIEGFRIED—Sulphur yellow stippled purple brown
SIERRA BLUE—Tall clear blue
SOUTHERN PACIFIC—Huge, clear lavender blue
SOUTHERN SNOW—Early white
SPINDRIFT—Coral pink with an orange beard
THREE SISTERS—Creamy yellow standards, reddish falls
VIOLET SYMPHONY—Violet
WABASH—Pure white standards and violet falls

Iris That Are Seldom Seen

IRIS DOROTHEA K. WILLIAMSON —A reep purple starry form for edges of pools. Very striking late bloomer.	\$ 1.00
IRIS SPUREA SEEDLINGS —Flowers rather like those of the Dutch iris. Hardy. Good cut flowers. Yellows, lavenders, lilacs and blues. Like rather damp soil .....	.50

WATER LILIES

ATTRACTION —A garnet red often 8-10 inches across	\$ 3.00
CHROMATELLA —Yellow, a free bloomer	1.50
GLORIOSA —Deep carmine red 5-6 inches across	3.00
MARLIAC WHITE —A free blooming good sized white	1.50
MRS. C. W. THOMAS —Beautiful shell ping	3.50
ROSE AREY —Brilliant pink. Good bloomer 7 to 8 inch	2.50
SUNRISE —Free bloomer of large size. Clear sulphur yellow	3.00

HERBACEOUS PEONIES

Peonies give more color to the late spring landscape than any other flower. If properly handled they are almost permanent. Most people plant them too deep, two inches is ample. If we include species, we can furnish peonies that will give a succession of bloom from April to early July. While it is true that there are only red, white and pink colors, there are infinite shades of each of these plus almost yellows and all sorts of forms from singles to intense doubles. Give them full sun.

Unless otherwise indicated three to five eye divisions are one dollar each; five to eight eye divisions are available at \$1.50. Old clumps are a delusion and a snare. Don't plant them.

ADOLPHE ROSSEAU —Semidouble to double deep garnet, early.	
ALBERT CROUSSE —Late, pink with salmon tints.	
ANNA SASS —Late midseason, delicate light pink.....	\$1.25
ATROSANGUINEA —Deep red double, early.	
BARONES SCHROEDER —Late flesh white.	
BEN FRANKLIN —Mid season, tall rich dark crimson.	
CHARLES McKELLIP —Late midseason bright red.	
CHERRY HILL —Early deep garnet. Tall.	
CHESTINE GOWDY —Shell pink.	
CLAIRE DUBOIS —Late rich satiny pink with silver.	
DAYBREAK —Early fluffy deep pink.	
COURRONE D'OR —Late pure white tipped red.	
DEEMSTER —Early midseason, semi-double, garnet maroon.	
DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS —Early white touched with green.	
EDULIS SUPERBA —Early clear bright mauve pink.	
E. J. SHAYLOR —Rose pink.	
ELLA CHRISTENSEN —Deep pink.	\$3.00
EUGENIE VERDIER —Hydrangea pink in midseason.	

- FESTIVA MAXIMA**—Early large pure white flecked red.
- FRANCES WILLARD**—Late midseason, blush changing to white.
- GEORGIANA SHAYLOR**—Large rose pink.
- GLOIRE DE CHARLES COMBAULT**—Pink, white and rose. Medium size.
- GRANDIFLORA**—A very late silvery pink.
- HAZEL KINNEY**—Clear hydrangea pink. \$1.50
- JAMES KELWAY**—Early fragrant pure white. One of the best.
- JUBILEE**—Early fine flesh white. Rather weak stemmed.
- KARL ROSEFIELD**—Midseason, brilliant velvety crimson.
- LADY ALEXANDER DUFF**—Midseason, very large light blush pink.
- LA FRANCE**—Late, violet rose pink.
- LA PERLE**—Midseason, soft pink, cup shaped.
- LIVINGSTONE**—Late, lilac rose with flecks.
- LONGFELLOW**—Good midseason cherry red. \$1.50
- LOUIS VAN HOUTTE**—Late midseason, medium sized red.
- MARGUERITE GIRARD**—Midseason flesh pink.
- MARIE CROUSE**—Late midseason, delicate shell pink bordering on salmon
- MARIE JACQUIN**—Midseason white formed like a water lily.
- MARTHA BULLOCH**—Late. Very large rose pink shading to silvery pink on the outsides \$1.50
- MADAME CALOT**—Flesh pink in midseason.
- MADAME DE VERNEVILLE**—An early smaller edition of Festiva Maxima.
- MADAME GALHAU**—Deep pink in midseason.
- MADAME JULES DESSERT**—Midseason creamy shell white with tints of pink and buff.
- MILTON HILL**—Late. Large shell pink with salmon shading.
- MONS. JULES ELIE**—Very large deep pink. Midseason.
- MONS. MARTIN CAHUZAC**—Midseason deep maroon to garnet. \$2.00
- MRS. DEAN FUNK**—Lovely iridescent pink. 3.00
- PHILLIPE RIVOIRE**—Fragrant dark crimson. 3.00
- PRIMEVERE**—Sulphur yellow, fading white 1.50
- RUBRA SUPERBA**—That is the latest blossoming red that is good.
- SOLANGE**—Late creamy white, suffused buff and salmon pink
- THERESE**—Midseason, rich satiny pink; considered the best pink.
- TOURANGELLE**—Late, large. Pearly bloom overlaid salmon pink.
- WALTER FAXON**—Midseason, vivid salmon rose.

Want to give something? Buy GIFT CERTIFICATES.

JAPANESE AND SINGLE PEONIES

ALBIFLORA —Large single white.	
ALBATROSS —Pink Japanese, rather small.	
DUCHESS OF PORTLAND —Large single pink.	
FUYAJO —Velvety mahogany Japanese	2.00
GYPSY —Striking light red Japanese.	
ISANI GUIDI —Very large white Japanese.	2.50
LE JOUR —Extra fine large white single.	2.00
MIKADO —Good sized crimson Japanese.	
MR. BEERBOHM TREE —A very dwarf single pink.	
NIPPON BEAUTY —Considered the best dark red Japanese.	3.00
PRAIRIE AFIRE —A firey colored single.	2.00
SOME-GANOKA —Large Japanese with large red guard petals.	1.50
SNOW WHEEL —A large krinkly petaled white Japanese.	1.50
TOKIO —A large clear pink Japanese.	1.50

SPECIES PEONIES

ANOMALA —Rose lilac with cut leaves; a very early single.	1.00
OFFICINALIS RUBRA —The old fashioned red "piney"	1.00
TENUIFOLIA FLORE PLENA —Extremely early red in late April.	2.50

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Nothing can compare with the modern chrysanthemum for fall color. Constant effort is being made to improve hardiness, weather resistance, and early blooming.

In most of the varieties we list we can furnish field grown plants at \$.75; or small plants from pots at \$.35 each or three for \$1.00.

- ALGONQUIN**—Pure bright yellow flowers three inches across
- APACHE (Kraus)**—A brand new full double. Brilliant, dark, fire-cracker red that overcasts with gold at maturity. Four to five inch quilled flowers on a large, spreading, but closely compacted bush. September.
- AVALANCHE**—Large well formed double white in September. 24-36 inches.
- CHIPPEWA**—Large double bright aster purple, an early one, September 5th, which grows 24 inches high. Tends to fade in the hot sun, but in cool weather the color is beautiful.
- FLAXEN BEAUTY**—Huge and beautiful, a gorgeous blend of peach, yellow, and coral, with soft gold flush in centers. Massive 4 inch blooms, very much like Cactus Dahlia, exceptionally frost proof. Spreadly 2 foot plants. Fine for bouquets and bedding in borders.
- FORTY NINER**—18 inch stems with a shower of golden yellow in mid September.
- GONDOLIER**—New (Bristol) 3-4 inch flowers, very full, very deep, shining with bright crimson to claret. At the height of its season it is faintly dusted with that distinctive Chrysanthemum silver. Strong, clean, 2½ ft. Excellent cutter. September.

JAYEFF—Very large double flowers of deep pink with a dazzling sheen.

MERCUERY—A single but showy red. One of the first Korean hybrids.

MISS LACE—A light pink giving a shower of 3 inch flowers on 30 inch plant.

NABOB—A rich, exotic soft purple with metallic sheen that brings it to the "plastique" shades used so effectively in modern decoration. There is absolutely no hint of magenta either in the prime bloom or the fading flower. It grows medium tall and the deep, lush, forest green foliage, growing to the ground, is a complimentary frame for the abundance of very rich flowers.

PATHFINDER—University of Nebraska. Carnation Flowered! 2 ft. tall and 2 ft. across. Very upright. A row is so neat it looks like a formal hedge. 5-10 blooms in clusters, bright, non-fading yellow. 3 in. flowers are very double, high centered, and have a pronounced resemblance to the florist's carnation. This departure is one of the most exciting that has ever happened in Chrysanthemums! Very early.

REDCOAT—As hardy as the men it pays tribute and as brilliant as the uniforms they wear. A strong grower resisting with casual abandon the culprits that take their toll from others less sturdy. Flowers are a really new red in Chrysanthemums. Vermilion is the closest comparison. Fully double, they appear on strong yet succulent stems growing medium high.

ROSITA—Compact, light persian-rose button-pompom. 26 inch.

SALUTE—A deep purple, soft and fluffy but completely double. September.

CUSHION AND LOW GROWING TYPES

CORAL SEA—Informal masses of semidouble bloom. Salmon buff with copper.

EUGENE A. WANDER—Glistening golden yellow double on 18 inch plants. September.

GOLDEN CARPET—A rounded 1-foot rug of glowing golden yellow 1 inch Pompons. Often over 2 foot spread. Flowers all along the stem from September 15 on. Fine for border, edging or rock garden.

NANKEEN—A medium tall golden cushion with flowers completely different from what is expected from the type. Full double, tightly knit, color is a lively polished gold. Blooms early.

PINK CUSHION—Numerous bright pink flowers.

YELLOW CUSHION—Brilliant pure golden yellow.

RED CUSHION—A good red shade.

WHITE CUSHION—White flowers.

SEPTEMBER CHEER—A new rich cherry red double of good size on 16 inch stems.

SEPTEMBER CLOUD—A pure white pompom with a primrose center.

GENERAL LIST OF PERENNIALS

AJUGA REPTANS RUBRA —Bugle grows three or four inches high with deep purplish bloom in May and June.	\$.40
Ask for quantity price.	
AQUELEGIA —The columbines in spurred blue, white and rose .....	.50
ASTILBE BREMEN —Feather spike of soft rose on 18 inch stem.	1.00
ASTILBE FANAL —A fine compact growing herbaceous spirea. One of the deepest reds. Astilbes must have partial shade.	1.00
BRUNNERA MACROPHY LIA (ANCHUSA MYOSOTIDIFLORA) —The forget-me-not flowered anchusa has pale blue flowers on 12 inch stems and large heart shaped leaves. Fine for partial shade. ....	.50
CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM — Shasta daisy in named varieties. ....	.50
CONVALLARIA MAJALIS —The well known lily of the valley, clumps .....	.50
DICENTRA EXIMIA —Fern leaved bleeding heart has rose flowers produced all thru the summer in partial shade. ....	.50
DICENTRA SPECTABILIS — Old fashioned bleeding heart has a heart shaped flower of rose color in May. They last a long while in shade.	1.25
FERNS—INTERRUPTED is found in rather dry places. Likes some shade.	1.00
OSTRICH PLUME is very graceful with finely cut pinnules.	1.00
GYPSOPHILIA —Baby's Breath— BRISTOL FAIRY is the grafted double form with large individual flowers of purest white.	1.25
HEUCHERA GARNET —Crystal clear deep pink with very large bells. ....	.60
PINK PASTEL —A delightful soft pink. ....	.60
RAIN OF FIRE —Compact grower with bright red flowers .....	.60
HOSTA COERULEA — A plaitain lily with broad leaves and steel blue bloom. ....	.50
LANCIFOLIA —A smaller growing form. ....	.50
LUPINUS RUSSELL —The Russell strain is the finest of its kind. They come in self colored blues, reds, maroons, yellows, and purples; bicolors such as violet and white, blue and yellow, red and bronze, red and white, purple and cream, blue and white, yellow and orange, and pink and white. All are apt to throw tall gorgeous spikes.	1.00
PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS —Japanese Spurge is an evergreen ground cover for shady places. The creamy blossom comes early.	1.00
POLYGONUM RENOUTRI —is a wonderful ground cover in full sun. It is a relative of the silver lace vine with lightgreen foliage that turns brilliant in fall. The blossom is rather pink. ....	.50
PRIMULA —The common veris and polyanthus varieties in colors. ....	.75

STOKESIA BLUE MOON —is a large light blue with disc like flowers five to six inches in diameter on 12-18 inch stems. ....	.50
TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRYIS — resembles dwarf box-wood. It makes a nice dwarf hedge with a bloom something like that of a mint.	Heavy 1.00
TRADESCANTIA —The spiderworts grow about a foot tall and have considerable spread. They grow readily and seem to have no posts.	
PAULINE —Cattelya-mauve .....	.50
PURPLE DOME —Vivid brilliant purple .....	.50
TRITOMA —These hybrid red hot pokers vary from yellow to orange .....	.50
VERONICO CRATER LAKE —has light green leaves and spikes of blue.	Heavy plants .75
VIOLA ODORA —The fragrant violet in several varieties .....	.50
ROSINA —is a small grower with pink and old rose bloom in spring and fall. Extremely fragrant. ....	.50
YUCCA FILAMENTOSA —Creamy white bells on six foot stems. Broad sword like foliage that is ever-green. Blooms in June and July. ....	.75

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

SHRUB GARDS seem to be pretty sure fire for keeping dogs off evergreens. They are inconspicuous, made of fine wire that will not tear stockings and are painted green. They have kept dogs off our boxwoods.	Each .35
PEAT MOSS —Comet brand Canadian peat.	Bales 5.50;
1/2 bales 3.25 Satchels \$1.98; 6 pound bags 1.00	
TREE WRAP —A 4 inch krinkled kraft with asphalt between the layers of paper. Used for wrapping newly planted stock to prevent sun scald and to stop excessive evaporation.	100 ft. roll .75

SPRAYS AND SPRAYING EQUIPMENT

We can offer the following products of the California Spray Chemical Company which help greatly in preventing and reducing our garden pests if properly applied.

BOTANO DE LUX—A multipurpose dust in a duster for the control of aphids, thrips, caterpillars, earwigs and some plant diseases, black spot, leaf spot, powdery mildew and rust.

ORTHO HOME ORCHARD SPRAY—A complete spray to control insects and diseases in the home orchard. Easy to use.

ORTHO ROSE DUST—Contains lindane, DDT, Ferbam and Sulphur for the control of rose insects and diseases

RAT-B-GON—A rat and mouse bait that contains WARFARIN which is odorless and tasteless. They keep on eating and die.

ORTHO-GRO Liquid Plant Food—Contains organic fish in a balanced fertilizer formulation. It is fast and all-available to either roots or foliage, giving a quick plant response. 10-5-5 formula.

16 oz. .90

1 gallon 4.95

ORTHO LEAF FEED—A complete liquid fertilizer for foliage feeding.

IMPROVED ISOTOX Garden Spray—A liquid spray for most insects, contains Lindane.

ORTHORIX Spray for control of plant diseases.

VOLCK QIL SPRAY—For use on red spider and scale.

VAPOTONE XX—Contains tetra ethyl pyrophosphate. Dangerous unless used according to directions. For aphids, red spider, thrips.

TRIOX—An arsenical weed killer which sterilizes soil. Use on drives and similar areas.

WEED-B-GON weed killer contains 2-4-D for use on wide leaved plants in lawns.

IMPORTED DUTCH BULBS of all kinds and Oregon grown Hardy Lilies and Daffodils in season. See separate Price List.

IF THERE IS ANYTHING WE CAN DO FOR YOU
DO NOT HESITATE TO CALL.

PETRIE LANDSCAPE NURSERIES

1830 N. COLE AVE.

BOISE

Phone 2-2401

ALWAYS TRY SOME NEW ROSE VARIETIES

With the beginning of another year we again gladly draw your attention to our list of roses old and new. In recent years the All American Rose Selections has been making careful trial of many of the unnamed seedlings for a period of years in trial grounds all over the United States. As a result of these tests one or more are chosen as the selections of the year. These that are chosen are quite apt to succeed anywhere. Some of the others that are runners up are also outstanding but the great group that are eliminated would had they been placed on the market simply have cost the introducer money and failed to satisfy the purchaser. We feel that in choosing a new variety for your garden an AARS sign on it means a really good one.

HOW WE HANDLE ROSES

Tho it may seem mere repetition we again tell how and why we do as we do. All our roses are handled in Cloverset pots and have been for ten or twelve years. These are a broad based pot of asphalt building paper containing twelve to fourteen pounds of well made garden soil. They are non-porous and do not dry out rapidly.

We do not grow roses. They are purchased from a number of our largest and most capable growers, firms that raise them by the hundreds of thousands annually. We endeavor to have only two year old field grown number one roses. Once in a while we have a very few number one and one half which are a little smaller. Number two roses we do nothandle. When you buy a rose bush you are buying the prospects of plentiful bloom. You just can not get it from a number two plant.

These roses arrive from the grower in late winter or early spring and are immediately potted and kept under temperatures of fifty to fifty-five degrees with a reasonable humidity. There is no drying out; the plants start to grow within a few days. As soon as they are well started and leaved out they are transferred to protected cold frames and watered, fed and sprayed till sold.

You can purchase them with safety at any time, even in full bloom. You can come out, pick out the plants in the varieties that you like best and, if in bloom, take them home and have a colorful garden at once. All that is necessary is to tear or cut away the pot, leaving a solid ball of soil. The ball and the root system are not disturbed. The plant does not wilt, but continued growth and blossom is in order.

As you get roses from catalog houses they are in mall packages, lightly wrapped to lower transportation costs. The express bill is smaller but there is more chance of loss as they are often badly dried on arrival. If not cut back and protected after planting they are often a total loss. If they have been in too warm a place before you got them they have new growth which dies back again with loss. Those on open store counters are frequently dried out and dead before being sold.

The demand for our good well established potted roses has grown with the years and early in the season we are sold out of many sorts. The vigorous growing plants with a solid ball of fertile soil cost only a few cents more than weak dried out ones from the corner store. Good roses are never too plentiful. Make your selections early and have them reserved for you.

